THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 14. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 19TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FOGG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, *our business* will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FOOG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our *Store Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our *Auction and Commission Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai. June 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,

Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq, (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

No. 1 of Vol. 2 of the

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

will be published on 6th July.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Tls. 12 per annum, Tls 6.50 per half year, or Tls. 3.50 per quarter, *payable in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS:—First insertion, Tls. 1 per 10 lines, and 10 cents for every additional line; subsequent insertions half the above rate.

30jy 62 Shanghai, July 2nd, 1867.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.

Tablets 6d each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

23au 1867 2315

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

WELLINGTON

KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths Soap

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.

SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have re-established ourselves from the 1st instant, as *Merchants and Commission Agents* at this port, under the name and style of Dow & Co.

JAMES DOW.
JAMES H. WRIGHT.
WM. S. MACLEAN.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

WE have opened a branch of our business at Hankow, under the name and style of DOW, AITKEN & Co., in which Mr. JAMES AITKEN is a partner.

DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

NOTICE.—The business conducted by me at this port is now transferred to Messrs. Dow & Co.

JAMES H. WRIGHT.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867: 15au 206

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

AT Shanghai, on the 5th inst., the Wife of JOSEPH LOVE, Junior, of a son, still born.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (*tel.*)....	June 18	Hankow,.....	July 14
Hongkong,.....	July 12	Nagasaki,.....	„ 12
Tientsin,.....	„ 13	Yokohama,.....	„ 13

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,.....April 15 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 9 } May 27th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
July 6 L.W.	11.47	11.10	S.S.W.	2	b	29.77	89
„ 6 H.W.	3.54	20.08	SW by W	2	b	29.73	91
„ 7 H.W.	4.38	22.07	N. N. E.	3	c	29.79	76
„ 7 L.W.	0.14	12.08	E. by N.	3	z	29.83	80
„ 7 H.W.	4.22	20.10	East	4	c	29.79	78
„ 8 H.W.	5.28	21.11	E. by S.	5	r	29.74	77
„ 8 L.W.	0.56	13.00	W. S. W.	2	c	29.71	89
„ 8 H.W.	5.32	20.04	Z	0	r	29.70	83
„ 9 H.W.	5.47	20.03	S. W.	1	c	29.75	80
„ 9 L.W.	1.24	13.08	SWbyW	1	b	29.74	85
„ 9 H.W.	6.18	20.05	W. N. W	3	r	29.75	82
„ 10 H.W.	6.27	19.10	NWbyN	2	r	29.81	74
„ 10 L.W.	2.08	13.10	North	3	c	29.83	80
„ 10 H.W.	7.02	19.10	N. by W.	2	b	29.85	79
„ 11 H.W.	7.32	18.10	Z	0	b	29.88	80
„ 11 L.W.	3.02	13.10	N.NbyE	1	z	29.88	83
„ 12 H.W.	8.42	18.11	S.E.by S	2	o	29.90	80
„ 12 L.W.	4.05	13.10	S. E.	2	r	29.83	82

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Szechuen," from Tientsin—Messrs. Stammann, Hartmann and 98 Chinese. Per "United Service," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Marshall, Winebery, and 36 Chinese. Per "Metor," from New York—Messrs. Jones and Mankur. Per "Costa Rica," from Hongkong—Capt. & Mrs. Philps, and Capt. Thompson. Per P. & O. Str. Malacca from Hongkong and Europe for Shanghai and Yokohama,—Hon. J. Whittall, Capt. Preble, Mr. and Mrs. Fobes, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, and 13 Chinese for Shanghai. For Yokohama,—Messrs. Barber, Dapasin, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. Per "Aden" from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Colles, Messrs. Tonnochy and Schubert, 2 servants, and 32 Chinese. Per "Fe-loong" from Nagasaki, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Penrose, Messrs. Tarrant and Zundberg, and 4 second class. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong—Messrs. J. W. Hunt, and T. Dias—47 Chinese. Per "Phase" from Yokohama, Messrs. Cooper, Swenson, J. Tucker, R. A. Henry, Bechtinger, Mangum, Walker, J. Mollisson, Rovenoto Akinokanir, and four officers.

DEPARTED.—Per "Sunda," for Hongkong and Europe—Messrs. Harvey, Karbery, Muertens, Smith, Rainbow, Boyd, Matthusi, Bromalubury, Rea—2 Europeans 2nd class, and deck passengers. Per "Singapore," for Yokohama—Mr. & Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. Barber Dapasin, and Boardman. Per "Erl King," for Hongkong—A. C. Westall, Esq.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "*Aden*," with mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

FOLLOWING the example of several northern ports, Amoy has presented an address to H. B. M.'s Minister; but while the former have generally asked for concessions, Amoy has confined itself to an exposition of grievances. Shanghai has not suffered, alone, from the oppressive war taxation which gave rise to so much excitement here, a short time ago. In Ningpo, as we lately pointed out, business has been nearly stopped by official exactions; and the foreign residents in Amoy now complain that trade is driven from the port, by similarly illegal measures. In fact, proof culminates on proof till the most sceptical must be satisfied, that Article XXVIII of the Tientsin treaty is worse than a dead letter.

Mr. Barrow has mentioned a feature in the Chinese character, which may tend to explain why this and other concessions, to which nominal assent has been gained, have proved of so little real value. "As a direct refusal," he observes, "to any request, would betray a want of good breeding, every proposal finds their immediate acquiescence; they promise without hesitation, but generally disappoint by the invention of some slight pretence or plausible objection." And when, to the dictates of good breeding are added those of fear or policy, we now know by experience how much reliance can be placed on their fulfilment of engagements, however formally entered into. Amoy merchants can speak practically in at least one case. Instead of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* which it was stipulated that British produce should pay on its way into the interior, taxes varying in amount from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Grey Shirtings and 8 per cent on Drills, to $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Camlets and 30 per cent on Flannel, have now been long levied. As usual, the motive first alleged for their imposition, was to raise funds for the suppression of the Taeping rebellion; and when eventually the remnants of the Tien-wang's forces established themselves at Changchow, within thirty miles of the port, the rates were further raised to the exorbitant scale from which we have quoted, and which is still maintained. There is, Sir John Davis tells us, "a set of laws existing under this jealous Tartar government, which make all transactions of Chinese with foreigners, without an express license, traitorous, and it forms a terrible engine of extortion; for the construction of the terms of the license as well as of the particular regulations from time to time enacted, opens a wide field for injustice under the forms of law." The Hong merchants were squeezed by government, but obtained unlimited license to squeeze foreigners in return, to the highest pitch of endurance. At one time, we are told, an express authority was granted them to levy charges at their own discretion on the foreign trade, for the avowed purpose of paying the demands of the mandarins. "Other annual charges were levied to defray debts of individual merchants to foreigners, and the debts being liquidated, the charges were continued." Substitute the term Government officials generally, for Hong merchants, and the description given by Sir John Davis of proceedings five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, at Canton, applies accurately to the present time. The feasibility of levying large sums from foreign trade has been discovered, and the necessity which led to the discovery having passed away, the "charges are continued." No sense of honor or propriety, of respect for treaty obligations or of economical wisdom, exists in the Chinese government to which we can appeal. It simply remains, therefore, to insist, if we determine to adhere to the scheme of transit dues laid down by the present treaty, or to revise it next year on principles more in accordance with the Chinese fiscal system. The latter will probably commend itself as the better plan, now we have become more intimately acquainted with the working of the inland Customs system. If the local mandarins are allowed to go on as they have been doing, it is obviously possible for them, as the memorial points out, to put an end to trade by the imposition of prohibitory taxes, levied either on the importer or consumer. If their right to do this be recognised, the treaty stipulations in regard to Customs dues become worse than a farce; and we had better revert to the Chinese principle of bribery and evasion. We shall at least, by that means, put ourselves more nearly on a footing with the Native.

Summary of News.

We have very little local news to record since our last issue. Perhaps the occurrence which has excited most interest, has been the trial and conviction of a broker named Reuben on a charge of forging and uttering a false opium delivery order, on the *Ariel*. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Hongkong and subsequent deportation.

The well known Fuh-ho property, covering about $5\frac{1}{2}$ *mow* of land, a portion of which is inlet, and the remainder bringing in a rental of Tls. 3,470 per annum, has been sold for Tls. 20,400. Five shares in the Shanghai Gas Company have realized Tls. 60 each; and three shares in the General Hospital, 25 cents each! Two lots of Chinese house property in Tientsin Road, have also been sold; a lot measuring 5*m.* 5*f.* 3*l.* 1*h.*, for Tls. 7,400, and another measuring 7*m.* 5*f.* 1*l.* 1*h.* for Tls. 11,600.

The Taotai has collected Tls. 500 from the villagers on the Woosung road—Tls. 300 from the Pao-shan and Tls. 200 from the Shanghai districts—towards the expense of repairing the bridges.

The Taotai has officially notified the various money dealers that, after the 6th instant, the restrictions regarding the sale of dollars on time bargains, by people without capital, will be strictly enforced.

Wang-tsung-lien, who has long been an incubus in the post of Che-hsien of Shanghai, has been superseded by Yeh Tung-chun 葉廷眷 who is favourably known to foreign officials as one of the Chinese Police committee. The handing over of the seals took place yesterday. The Fantai, we learn, has discharged Wang for not properly restraining his constables. The head constable was lately summoned to Soochow, and instead of sending him the Hsien took him in his train, to shew that he partly identified himself with the man's case and meant to shield him. The Che-hsien was politely treated by the Fantai and asked to take a seat "on the bench," as we would say. The case was investigated, and being found proved, the man had 300 blows there and then administered in his master's presence. This was taken by the Che-hsien so much to heart, that he shut himself up and refused food for two days. His attempt to use his influence on behalf of his constable has proved his ruin. Yeh, the new man, is well known among the natives as a sort of Haroun Al Rashid, who goes about in disguise and finds out grievances.

The French Consul-General has notified that a Custom House exists at Woo-such, at which foreign vessels have to stop and their papers to be examined, with a view to prevent contraband trade in arms and munitions of war.

The *China Mail* has an interesting article on the difference in price paid by the Chinese merchant to the tea grower and that at which he sells to foreigners—a difference of some two hundred per cent. But it forgets that chests, transit and squeezes have added a very large sum to the cost by the time it reaches the coast. Even then, however, an enormous profit no doubt remains to the middleman.

A serious accident occurred to the steamer *Fenella* on her way to NINGPO last week. One of the boilers burst, badly injuring the Engineer and several Chinese. The injuries sustained by the former have since proved fatal. The steamer is not much damaged.

Every thing is quiet at NANKING. A late number of the *Peking Gazette* contains a very severe reprimand to Li-hung-chang, because of his want of success against the Nien-fei. His negligence is represented as a crime against the Government, and he is ordered to exterminate them at once, if he does not wish to be proceeded against. The Futai of Hu-peh, and the Fantai of Shantung have lost their buttons for similar reasons.

Much excitement continues to prevail at HANKOW, in consequence of Mackellar Gordon's failure. A letter has been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce to H. B. M. Consul, complaining of interference with the trade of the port by the Taotai, who has issued a proclamation prohibiting the sale of produce to foreign hongs, except for immediate cash payment.

Mr. Whittall and the Chief-Justice of HONGKONG have presented a memorial to Government, deprecating the present system of coolie emigration.

Let voluntary emigration, (they say) pure and simple, be as uncontrolled from China as from Ireland, but let it be made criminal for British subjects to aid, abet, or in any way subserve, contracts of servitude for a term of years.

The Governor has replied to the memorial, denying that the emigration carried on from the colony involves improprieties, and he does not see therefore the advantage of placing further restrictions on it. Admittedly, it is at at Macao that all the abuses complained of take place, and it is no use, by checking emigration from Hongkong, where it is well conducted, to give a monopoly to Macao, where it is ill-managed. The *Daily Press* advocates a direct address to the Home Government, begging it to remonstrate with the Portuguese Government on the iniquities perpetrated in its colony. The report of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Company for the past half year, shews a net profit of $97,372. Of this it is purposed to appropriate $20,000 to the Reserve Fund, $10,000 to reduction of their loan, $56,250 to payment of a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent, and to carry forward $11,122 to the next half year's account. The Company have now five vessels running. Details of an amusing forensic fracas between the Chief-Justice and Mr. Pollard, will be found elsewhere.

The panic excited at CHEFOO by the rebel advance into Shantung had temporarily subsided; but a correspondent writing under date of the 14th instant, says "The port is again in a state of excitement, five rebels being reported to be 15 miles off, and 200 in the remote distance. The villagers are pouring in in long lines, and the villages round are deserted save by the young and adventurous. A rebel scout was caught and killed yesterday by a courageous Imperialist, who has received Tls. 10 as a reward for his valour, the Taotai appropriating the "spolia opima" in the shape of his pony. The *Argus*, *Insolent*, and *Mirage* are here, and 100 men and two guns have been landed, so you will not probably hear of our extinction by next mail. The weather is getting desperately hot." Great blame is thrown on the Taoutai for having fomented, if not caused the alarm, by his pusillanimous conduct. The rebels are now said to be hemmed in by Imperialists in the South-east part of the promontory.

The only news from YOKOHAMA is an attempt on the life of M. van Polsbroek, the Dutch Minister to Japan. M. van Polsbroek was sitting in his verandah, when a Japanese deliberately pointed a pistol at him and fired. Fortunately the shot missed. The assailant has not yet been detected.

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Editorial Selections.

THE SHANTUNG NIENFEI.

To a foreign spectator, the main features of a Chinese play appear to be a perpetual endeavour on the part of two hostile parties to avoid collision; and grandiloquent assertions of triumph by each in turn, when its opponents are not in sight. And the accounts which reach us of Imperialist campaigns against Nien'fei, tend to confirm the impression that this is an accurate delineation of Chinese military character. The Chinese have a maxim that "arrogant soldiers must be defeated"; and their chiefs certainly exhibit by their conduct, an intense belief in its wisdom. Chefoo, during the last fortnight has been troubled with most conflicting and exaggerated accounts of an inroad of rebels or bands of robbers into the province of Shantung. Very scanty official information has transpired on the subject, though the Taotai of the port, under the supposed influence of despatches from the Viceroy, has evinced the greatest alarm, and thereby spread fear and mistrust through the town and neighbourhood. It is chiefly to his timid conduct that must be attributed the panic which seized hold on the inhabitants of Chefoo and the villages in its vicinity. His Excellency sent all his treasure on board the H. M. S. "Insolent," and his personal effects have been deposited in the Custom House. As soon as this became known, the natives followed his example, and left the mainland junks for the islands in the bay, while some hired junks to hold their goods and persons in safety, at anchor in the harbour. Every body of course imagined that the rebels were careering unchecked towards the coast, and were daily to be expected at Chefoo. But after several days, no tidings of their nearer approach were received, and people began to enquire into the genuineness of the danger, which receded as it was faced. Where the rebels are no one can tell; a party of foreigners who rode into the interior for about twenty miles on the 2nd instant, found no tidings of them and, strange to say, less alarm than existed amongst the Taotai's clique at Chefoo.

The amount of useless expenditure caused by His Excellency's false alarm is, we learn, considerable. The damage done to trade by the same cause is also a matter of consequence, and it is much to be regretted that the government of such a port should be confided to a Mandarin who, although confessedly amiable and seemingly favorable to foreign ideas, should so far lose his head as to cause the panic which has occurred almost entirely through his want of judgement. What his European advisers have been doing to tranquilise their liege lord's mind under such circumstances, would be perhaps a pleasing proof of their value in an emergency of this sort. The panic, however, has at least had one good result It has led to the adoption of means for defence, which should afford a temporary guarantee against its recurrence. A large ditch, with a breast work, has been dug across the plain at the west side of the town. Some disciplined Chinese soldiers from Tientsin are encamped in the different mountain passes, through which alone access to Chefoo from the east and south is posible. H.M. gunboat "Insolent" and the French gunboat "Mirage" are anchored in the bay commanding the town and plain, and tranquillity seems at last to have become the order of the day.

From the vague reports of the rebel movements, the only plan that can be gathered is that they crossed from Honan, forded the grand canal somewhere near Nan-wang, proceeded towards Tsi-nan-foo which they beleaguered for about a week, and then, the Imperialists coming up, they spread eastward towards Lai-chu, pursued by the Futai's troops who seem to be hemming them in towards the south-east portion of Shantung promontory, where they are now supposed to be, much to the southward of Lai-yang. Some say that the Futai is pursuing the rebels with 40,000 men. Others that he has a cordon of forts stretching from Kiau-chu to Ping-tu and Lai-chu. If this be the case, news will soon reach the port of what fate has befallen either the rebels or their pursuers. It is supposed that in a few weeks the usual tranquillity of this part of China will be restored, and trade enter again on its old course.

THE MIXED COURT.

SUCH of our readers as are in the habit of perusing our legal contemporary, must have been surprised to observe, in a recent issue, a leading article on the Mixed Court as remarkable for the one-sidedness of its views as for the authority of its tone. That the Mixed Court is a very elementary kind of tribunal, where justice is distributed according to general rules of equity as modified by local custom, cannot be denied. No doubt it would be very desirable, according to our notions, if the Chinese, abandoning their own patriarchal and corporate machinery for deciding civil disputes, could be got to cry out to their rulers "provide us with an elaborate Code," and give us the "blessings of a Supreme Court with a staff of professional lawyers to aid it in the dispensation of justice." Still it is hardly to be expected that the blindness which is the result of a system under which they and their fathers have lived, not only for centuries, but for thousands of years, should be dissipated without a period of suspense.

It has been the custom of Chinese to settle questions of inheritance by family councils, to arrange commercial disputes by reference to the heads of the guilds, and, when these have failed in the first instance to give a satisfactory award, to submit them formally to public or private arbitration. We admit this is a very simple plan of arranging differences compared with the cumbrous methods of obtaining decisions in Chancery or Admiralty, with being sent to a jury to find the facts, and to a vice chancellor to find the law, and when the findings have been given, with discovering that they are only reconcilable by the interposition of a Lord Justice, exchequer chamber, or House of Lords: but simple as it is, many wise and distinguished lawyers such as Brougham and Bethel have strongly urged, as aids to the professional administration of justice, the institution of commercial tribunals, *cours de prudhommes*, and courts of arbitration. We think it somewhat hard that the simple machinery by which the Chinese Officers have for the first time been brought in contact with foreigners in the dispensation of justice, should have incurred the weighty censure of the *S. C. and Consular Gazette*, because, within three years from its institution, it has failed to adopt or invent a system of law adequate to the decision of intricate questions.

The Mixed Court was instituted to mitigate the miscarriages and delays of justice both Civil and Criminal, which arose from the transmission of all cases to the city, where they were dealt with according to the *unmixed* principles of Chinese jurisprudence; *i. e.* everything was made to hinge on the admissions of the parties. In the old days, the Consul in an initiatory despatch set forth the grounds of the process or the complaint, and was fortunate if in a month he obtained a reply setting forth the answer of the Chinese defendant. This of course, if not satisfactory, had to be answered in a second communication, to which a further evasive reply was returned. Tired out with unsatisfactory correspondence, the Consul then visited the Taotai or magistrate, and energetically set forth his views. These officers acknowledged his vehemence by graceful platitudes; and in the meantime each letter and visit was possibly made the pretext of squeezing the Chinese defendant in compensation for this protection against the foreign plaintiff. In Criminal and Police cases, it was still worse. The delinquent was sent into the city. If he or his friends had money enough to bribe the Che-hsien's subordinates he was released, and next day his indignant master had the satisfaction of recognizing him as he passed him in the Maloo.

If the Mixed Court has done nothing else, it has put an end to this system. It has secured the confrontation of plaintiff and defendant in Civil disputes. The terms of a contract cannot be denied when the paper on which it is written is produced in open Court; the quality of the goods cannot be disputed when the musters are arrayed on the table in the face of an audience; though the sentences of the Court have been ridiculously light, that has been the result of its want of power, a defect largely remedied in the constitution recently obtained from Peking; and there has been at least the satisfaction of seeing both the thief and the receiver sweating under the amount of traction required to move the Municipal roller. As regards the Chinese themselves, after some years knowledge of the country, we should deeply regret the abrupt closure of this experiment. Though it would be absurd to force upon them along with it the *delicacies* of Foreign law, they learn from its operation that justice may be administered on other principles than that of the admissions of the parties. The great defect of Chinese criminal jurisprudence has ever been the evasion of a definite sentence till the parties confessed or admitted. By adherence to this principle, the more heinous a crime the greater the hope to the accused that, by standing out, and bearing torture, he might save his life, and the stronger the evidence against an offender, the greater the justification of the Magistrate in increasing the severity of the torture even to the point of becoming fatal. The Mixed Court teaches at least the habit of administering justice on *viva voce* evidence, obtained in court by the confronting of the parties.

After all let us enquire whether so many ages have elapsed since the development of mercantile law in Europe as to induce us to despair of this modest experiment bearing fruit in due season, if its operation is carefully watched and its defects amended as occasion serves? What was the state of French commercial law before the publication of the "Code Commercial" in the commencement of the present century? Let our readers consult the work of de Tocqueville, "France before the Revolution," or the "Memoirs of Turgot." What was the state of mercantile law in England before the judgments of Lord Mansfield, to whom, in this instance, it was esteemed no reproach to have been born in the northern province of the empire where a different system of law prevailed, or to have studied at Leyden, the great fountain head of civil law. As late as 1718, the time of the Supreme Courts in England was occupied by a class of questions was in these days would be considered, but for the local interests, trumpery work for a board of justices. Who can forget that Lord Campbell, in writing the life of the great Chancellor Camden, says with reference to his father, Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1718, that he could find, after a long search, no other instance of judicial decision to illustrate his life than the well-known doggrel,—

> A woman having a settlement
> Married a man with none;
> The question was,—he being dead,—
> If what she had was gone.
>
> Quoth Sir John Pratt, the Settlement
> Suspended doth remain
> Living the husband; but him dead,
> It doth revive again.
>
> Chorus of puisne Judges,—"But him dead, it doth revive again."

We would not for a moment have it supposed that a knowledge of European systems of law can in our opinion be anything but a vast advantage to the gentlemen appointed to serve as Co-Judges or Assessors in the Mixed Court, and we should be glad if, looking to the importance of Shanghai, the British service could have furnished for the port a man of legal training. We were never slow as our readers are aware, to appreciate the merits of the late Co-judge, but he had some defects which this want of training exhibited at times in a strong light. We hear this point was well considered in the recommendations which led to the appointment of his successor, and that the possession of general enlargement of views and capacity for judicial work was the chief motive which determined the recent appointment. The corps list which was equal to improvising a law Secretary may also, without too much strain, furnish a Co-judge. But it must no doubt be something of a damper to Mr. Forrest, to find himself met at the outset not by the hand of friendly encouragement towards the impartial and painstaking performance of duty, but by the public announcement of a foregone determination that nothing good is to come out of this new Nazareth. We trust however that he will not be unduly discouraged, as there is a very general impression among the community, (shared we thought until very recently by the *Gazette* itself) that the Mixed Court is an institution useful in spite of many defects which good temper and sense, aided by knowledge and caution, will gradually help to remove.

OPIUM.

WHETHER or not the disinclination of the Chinese Government to admit opium into the country, were consistent with sound political economy, it was at least justified by an instinctive appreciation of its demerits as an article of commerce and consumption. The opium trade has been productive of scandal, in proportion to the objectionable character of the drug. The great value represented by a small quantity, offers the temptation; and the peculiar nature of the trade supplies the means. It has been a cause of every phase of misery from war to disease, and of every class of crime from murder to forgery. The local Chinese name for it is "dirt", and it seems to be appropriate. Every article of merchandise has at some period or other prompted crime, but it would be difficult to compile so heavy a charge list against any other, within a given time. Substituting balls of dirt for opium has been the favourite mode of swindling hitherto; the nature of the drug and the mode of packing tending to facilitate this process. But speculations for a rise or fall in the market, too, have been carried to an extreme of rash trading that verges on moral if not mercantile crime; and frequent failures have been the result. Messrs. Preston, Breuell's compradore introduced a new feature, which it is surprising the Chinese do not resort to more freely, namely forgery. The manufacture of a false delivery order appears so simple, and the facilities enjoyed by Chinese for evasion if detected are so great, that it would have seemed likely this phase of crime would have been carried to high perfection.

Chinamen however do not appreciate the full difficulty of counterfeiting a signature so exactly that it shall pass current. But it does seem inconceivable that a foreigner should attempt to promulge so incomplete a document as that which has consigned Reuben for two years to the Hongkong gaol. If the close links in the chain of evidence admitted a doubt of his guilt, this point would suggest one. It is inconceivable how a moderately shrewd man could believe the document he uttered would escape immediate detection. Not only was the signature unlike that of the firm he selected; but no numbers or marks of chests are mentioned. A more clumsy production was never offered for "sale." But the circumstantial evidence on which Reuben was convicted, is so strong as to exclude any doubt which the clumsiness

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of his crime might otherwise suggest. He takes a forged delivery order for fifty chests of opium to the bank; is promised that an advance on it will be made so soon as the Chinaman for whom he professes to be acting sends in a promissory note; ser. this note and presses for immedi.e payment of the money—but in the mean time it has been discovered that the order was forged. Suspicion attaches to Reuben and he is arrested; the Police examine his rooms and discover in them a sheet of blotting paper bearing the impress of the false opium order, and also of the note purporting to be signed by one Hut-sing, which he sent to the Comptoir d'Escompte with a request for immediate payment. Paper is also found in his rooms, corresponding with that on which this note was written, and he is proved to have bought the book from which the false delivery order was stolen, on the day previous. Reuben's defence was that he bought this book at the desire of Hut-sing, that he left that individual in his rooms on the day in question, while he went out, and that he must, judging from the marks on the blotting paper, have then and there committed the forgery. There is, of course, a grain of possibility in this view; and taken in connection with the servant's evidence that there was a Chinaman alone in his master's room on the eventful morning, it may be held to admit a doubt whether Reuben actually forged the order. But the circumstances do not admit any reasonable doubt that he was at least cognisant of the transaction. If he really were made so imbecile a tool as he affirms, in the purchase of the book, the use of his rooms, the presentation of the order, and the pressure for payment, his case is indeed a hard one.

THE DE NORMAN MONUMENT.

We have been watching with considerable interest the progress made in converting the prae-consulate mud-flat into the long promised and long expected public garden, which will add another to the few amenities enjoyed by the residents in Shanghai. The bund, which as a promenade has rather waned in popular estimation compared with the cricket ground and the race course, will, with the addition of this most desirable attraction, again become the favoured haunt of our beauty and fashion. Although not very great in extent, nor very varied in outline or level, the cheerful stretch of view over settlement, river and shore, the green turf, shady and comfortable resting places will render this plot of ground a pleasant and agreeable change from the dusty and monotonous parade up and down the bund. No goods-burdened coolie, no eccentric perambulators, nor absent minded charioteer will interfere, to render the path of pleasure dusty, devious and dangerous. The scent of fragrant meadow, shrub and flower, will be appreciated as a grateful relief from those terrible native odours wafted bundward on every passing breeze. Indeed there is no plot of ground in the settlement, not even the adjacent Consular compound, so advantageously situated for a public garden, and at the same time possessing such capabilities of improvement. In connection with the laying out of the grounds, or rather with their ornamentation, a correspondence has lately taken place between the Consular Authorities and the Municipal Council, relative to the erection of the De Norman monument on a site in the new grounds. It was at one time gravely proposed to erect the new church there, though happily such a suggestion was soon abandoned, —but the idea of erecting a purely ornamental structure within its precincts is quite another thing, and certainly in keeping with the character of the place.

It is now some five years since the approach to the offices of the British Consulate has been littered with the unwieldy packing cases that contain the various parts of the De Norman monument. The cases are so constructed as to expose their contents freely to the attentions of those idlers whose favourite daily lounge they form, as well as to the telling effects of "summer's sun and winter's storm." Shortness of funds to carry out Lady De Norman's intention of having the structure reared over the burial place of her gallant son, in the vicinity of Peking, is the alleged cause of its neglected sojourn here—but surely some steps might have been taken earlier than the present, to remove this reproachful eye-sore from the risks of its present exposed position. The proposal to erect the monument on the new ground first proceeded from the Municipal Council, and Mr. Winchester, after consulting with Major Crossman, who pointed out that if it were put up in the Consular compound it would not only be comparatively out of sight, but in the way of any new building that might be required, acceded to the request, agreeing further to defray the absolute cost of erection. So far every purpose seemed to be attained and the matter settled satisfactorily, when so energetic adverse influence was brought to bear on the Council, that they again wrote to the Consul withdrawing from the arrangement entered into at their own request, giving as a reason simply that it was objected to by certain persons whose premises overlooked the proposed garden. Now in the interest of the public, we protest against this decision. No private influence of this nature should be permitted to overrule what had already appeared to be right and proper to those empowered to judge and act in the matter. We can imagine a delicate taste being offended by another triumph of monumental genius which uprears it ungraceful form in the same neighbourhood. We have not, we admit, been happy in our first public attempt in this department of architectural design —but the monument which it was proposed to set up in the new public garden, is of a very different class, and is composed of the red or Peterhead granite, a stone which, from the harmony and warmth of its tints singularly recommends it for the purposes of decorative art. We regret therefore to learn that the refusal of the Council to allow the monument a site in the new garden has at length decided the Authorities to erect it in the Consular compound. The proposition to erect in the public garden of Shanghai of all other places in China, this monument to the memory of one of the heroes or rather victims of the late war, which placed a European army for the first time in possession of the Imperial capital, should have been accepted only too heartily by the residents, as an acknowledgement of their position as the leading European community in China. We can only regret that the question, instead of being settled by correspondence between three or four individuals, was not submitted to the verdict of the public at large, through the medium of the press. We are sure that an expression of opinion would then have been elicited, sufficiently strong to rescind the last decision of the Council.

NEWCHWANG.

Sir R. Alcock's communications with the Chinese authorities have had a most satisfactory result. Sailing ships and steamers are crowding to the port, junk owners look aghast, and produce has advanced in value in proportion. But at the same time, the change which has taken place only brings forward another proof of the indifference and inaction of foreign merchants. This harbour is becoming full of vessels chartered, not only by native traders, but in many instances by the compradores of the very firms which made the extinction of the Shanghai trade a grave ground of complaint, and who now, when the sore exists no longer, show by their deeds that they simply indulged in empty verbiage, and that at present they are no more willing to ship beancake to Shanghai than when junks were the sole vehicles for conveying that commodity to Keangsu. Men borrow from banks, send their five chests of opium, and a dozen bales of shirtings, and write innumerable letters on the subject, forgetful that, in pulse and its manufactures, they will find a better and a speedier profit. Had any foreigner in Shanghai, after the publication of Sir R. Alcock's notification, had the ingenuity or energy to at once transmit the intelligence to this port, he would have found that business in China can yet be made lucrative, that it affords opportunities for both the minnows and the tritons; and the proper element for the former is not among the costly products of Chekiang or Fokien and Hupei, but amid the ruder crops out of which many natives have gathered no scanty wealth. Those living here, those who know how great was the opportunity which has been lost, smile to see men whose sphere is the coast trade, wasting their time and money, probably not their own—in worse than barren speculations in silk or tea.

Trade here, up to the present time, has been more than ordinarily satisfactory. The demand for heavy shirtings is increasing, and there are good grounds for hoping that the trade with the Corea will be reopened. The market is however glutted with such commodities as Figured Orleans and Fancy Crapes, but the supply of the lighter descriptions of cotton goods, such as 8lb. 4 oz. shirtings, and white spots, is undoubtedly deficient.

Freights are comparatively high; ships arriving here seeking for a charter are at once engaged, and masters of vessels who have ignored the existence of Newchwang, will be chagrined to learn that, at it, they would have earned 10 cents per picul beyond what, this year, has ever accrued to them at Chefoo.

NAGASAKI.

I told you in my last about the murder of a sailor of the American barque *Valetta*, after midnight, in a lonely part of the settlement. The facts of the case are as follow; the man left his ship without permission at about 9 P.M. He was seen by several persons about the grog shops till 11 P.M., and about an hour after midnight he was found dead. In the morning an inquest was held, when the above facts were elicited. The Man-of-war's men who found the body further stated that they had passed in the opposite direction a short time previously, and had seen two or three men lurking about the spot, to whom they applied to guide them to a tea house or to some place in which they could sleep. One man complied, and took them to a tea house and left them. They staid a short time, and on their return, just before reaching the spot where the body was found, met two Japanese with swords, walking in the opposite direction.

On this evidence it was at once decided that the man had been coolly and barbarously murdered; and that Government could and must detect the murderers. An officer of a British man-of-war, I am told, said that from the description of the murdered sailor he must have been the man whom he passed walking in the same direction, a short time only before the body was found. As he was walking fast he passed him quickly, but noticed that he appeared to take a considerable share of the street. A little ahead, two two-sworded Japanese were walking quietly and slowly with a lantern. He soon turned into the settlement and neither saw nor heard any more until the report of the murder reached him. Now this officer's evidence was not considered worthy of notice. The Governor offered to do all he could to find out the murderer, and was told that would be a very easy matter, as no doubt the man who showed the man-of-war's man the tea house must know who the others that stayed behind were, and they must be the murderers. The Consul was told by one of the gentlemen on the inquest that it would be well to offer a reward for any information that might lead to the detection of the murderer, but to this sensible advice he replied that he had no money to offer in rewards. It was urged in answer that a subscription might easily be got up, but nothing more was done.

Permit me now to suggest a new view of the case; a drunken sailor was walking in a lonely street, saw a Japanese ahead, sang out to him or came up to him, the Japanese could not understand him, the sailor wished to take his lantern or do something of the kind which in a Japanese view was a great insult, the two-sworded man got angry, and Jack showed fight; in the excitement, the Japanese drew his sword and killed him. This is merely supposition, but even in some countries of civilized Europe such things might happen. Even if he were killed by one of the parties suspected, it does not follow that it would be very easy for the Governor with this simple clue to find out the culprit. The murder may have been a cold-blooded one or it may not have been, but certainly the data obtained are not sufficient to justify the deliberate assertion that it was so, and that the Governor must be pressed to discover the perpetrator. Can such a course lead to any good results? It is more than likely that the Japanese will say they are not fairly dealt with, that a doubt is cast on their good faith, and that an uncalled-for insult is thus offered them. The most sensible thing the Government could be asked to do has been neglected, and that is, to establish a proper Police in the lonely part of the settlement in question.

However, a meeting has been convened to discuss the best plan for protecting life: some of the Consuls considered the getting up of any excitement unnecessary, but others continue to move about wearing heavy pieces of artillery in the most prominent manner. Now in a place like Nagasaki, many young men are assembled for the purpose of studying at the various schools which are established for the instruction of young noblemen and Government officers; is it not very likely that some of these, hearing that foreigners are afraid of being killed may, for fun, on meeting one, put on a fierce expression and clap their hand to their sword, meaning no more? The foreigner at once brings out his revolver, upon which the Japanese draws his sword, thinking to stop the other from firing, and the chances are strong that mischief ensues. It would be much wiser if the Consuls would, in a quiet and dignified manner, show the Japanese that their honor is implicated, and that the prevention of such murders is necessary to preserve it intact. During the excitement, some members of the community asserted that they had been waylaid by Japanese. One gentleman had seen, for two or three nights, several Japanese officers land from a boat near his place and keep walking up and down a bye street with drawn swords, evidently loooking out for some one to slaughter. Of course the Consul enquired why such suspicious circumstances were not communicated to him; to which it was replied that it did not seem worth while. It is extremely probable that Japanese who meditate such cold-blooded atrocities would come openly three or four nights to the same spot with drawn swords; but would it not have been as well for the frightened gentleman above mentioned to make enquiries from the boatmen as to the object of their visit?

That the Japanese do commit cruel and unjustifiable murders I fully admit, and the principal causes of this I believe to be as follow viz: since the opening of the country to foreigners, produce of every kind has risen in value as well as food, clothing and the necessaries of life. One thing counterbalances the other as far as regards the manufacturing and labouring classes (who are also benefited on account of the demand for labour in foreign hongs); and the only Japanese who do not profit by this are the people in Government pay, who still receive the same salary. And this, though it used to be sufficient to support them and their families, is now quite inadequate. These men get drunk, and seeing in their ignorance nothing but the foreigner as the cause of their misery, are ready to kill the first one they meet, in justifiable revenge as they think, for the evils they are suffering. The only way ultimately to correct this, is for the Foreign Ministers to impress on the Japanese Government and Princes, that, in order to have honest and good servants and so to save trouble and complaint from foreign Government, which may be dearer in the end, they should raise the salaries of their officers correspondingly with the rise in price of all necessaries of life. Not long ago, it was the impression of the lower classes of Japanese that the high price of Cotton and Rice was due to foreigners; but now they see that foreigners do not take it away but on the contrary bring it and so increase the supply. If Foreign Ministers would intercede for the petty employés of Government, it would go a long way towards securing their good will, and obviating the danger of attacks on foreign residents.

Perhaps it is not suspected that much of the trouble between the Princes and the Tycoon, relative to the opening of ports, is caused by the foolish talking of foreigners with the officers of these Princes, who ask if Foreign Governments would aid their masters, if the latter desired to open up the country against the will of the Tycoon. The foreigner replies in the affirmative, and, strange to say, the Japanese place great reliance on his assurance. But if the Japanese are so little to be relied on as to countenance such murders as the one which took place at Nagasaki, it is surely the interest of every one concerned to restrict the opportunities of collision by not opening too many ports; which the

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China experience of foreigners shows is no great benefit either to trade or the natives. It is also well known that at every fresh port opened to foreigners a consular staff has to be kept up, thus entailing a heavy expense on foreign governments, which in many instances is not at all compensated for by the good done to foreign trade.

The most absurd thing is that some persons are trying to make the Princes believe that the opening of Osaca will be the proper opportunity for them to dispute the authority of the Tycoon, by saying to him "If you do not allow us to open our ports, we will oppose the opening of Osaca." They little think that, if they were to do this, the Foreign Ministers will insist on its being opened, saying, "we have given way for seven years at your request, you saying you wanted to prepare the people for these changes, but now the proper time has arrived, we shall carry out our intentions whether you like it or not."

It is quite evident that the Japanese Princes will eventually change the form of Government, and that they are eager to follow the examples of western nations, but they are fully aware that matters are not ripe for a revolution yet, on account of the non-unanimity of their several views. They will have to pay for the acquirement of knowledge, but I think, will reach slowly but surely the attainment of their desire, which is to make Japan the first nation in the East.

Many of the young Japanese are sent to Europe in charge of some one, for the purpose of studying and acquiring general information, and while there they are fêted and made much of by a certain class of people; and if for instance they take a fancy to anything they see and say they would like to buy it but have not the money; they are told they can have one or two years credit, and off the things go to Japan. Large debts are often contracted by the Princes in this manner, and when the account becomes due they sometimes find themselves unable to pay and so are placed in a very embarrassed and equivocal position, with the firms to whom they are indebted.

I mentioned in my last that the establishment of a bank or banks would be very beneficial to this place, provided always that they were conducted on the true principle of business, and not, as rumour says is the prevailing custom, of offering the greatest facilities to those who will submit to the largest squeezes. The employing of merchants as agents for banks has several disadvantages, one of which is that a firm without acting at all dishonorably might give itself more accommodation than it would otherwise get, if it did not possess this agency, and this of course places other less fortunate firms on a weaker footing.

CENSOR.

AMOY.

THE following memorial was presented to H. B. M. Minister by the residents at Amoy, on the occasion of His Excellency's recent visit to that port.:—

To His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., D. C. L., &c., H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The Memorial of the Undersigned British Merchants Trading at the port of Amoy.

Humbly Sheweth that your memorialists are all directly and to a considerable extent interested in the trade of Amoy.

That for some time back British trade here has been in a great measure paralyzed by various causes, the most important of which are certain arbitrary exactions levied by the Mandarins upon all articles of commerce, and commonly called the Leekim taxes. These were first imposed in 1860, ostensibly for the purpose of contributing towards the expense of putting down the Nankin Rebellion, and in 1865 they were enormously increased to meet the expenses connected with the reduction of the Taeping occupation of Chang-chow. Both these objects have been successfully accomplished, but the taxes are collected as rigorously as ever.

That in the opinion of your memorialists these taxes are in direct contravention of the spirit of the Treaty of Tientsin, and more particularly of article XXVII., Rule VII., and they are confirmed in their opinion by the consideration that were it not so it would be in the power of any Mandarin to put an end to trade by the imposition of prohibitory taxes levied, not on the importer, but on the consumer.

That remonstrances have been addressed by your memorialists to H. B. M.'s Consul here for the time time, on the following dates:—5th January 1860, 4th and 16th May 1865, without obtaining the smallest redress.

That your memorialists have endeavoured to send their goods into the interior for sale under the stipulations of the treaty, but the determined opposition of the Mandarins has prevented their doing so, and their goods have therefore been compelled to pay taxes according to the accompanying list * instead of the 2½ per cent. ad. val. authorized by treaty. It will be seen from this list that trade cannot possibly exist with such heavy burthens upon it.

That the districts which have been heretofore supplied with goods from this, are now, in consequence of these taxes, being supplied from Swatow and other places where none such exist. Consequently, the trade of Amoy is almost paralyzed, and your memorialists are decidedly of opinion that it will soon flow permanently into other than the legitimate channels, to the great detriment of all vested interests here, if prompt redress is not obtained.

That your memorialists have therefore two great and most reasonable causes of complaint—first, in the taxes being levied at all, and, second, in their being only levied in the province of Fokien. They have shewn that remonstrances have been duly made to H. M.'s Consul without effect, and they have now no alternative, short of appealing to Her Majesty's Ministers in England, than to bring the matter before your Excellency. They therefore trust that, looking at the magnitude and urgency of the case, and the heavy losses which they have already suffered through the operation of the obnoxious taxes, your Excellency will at once take the matter into favorable consideration, and do what seems best calculated to bring about a speedy and satisfactory redress of our grievances.

Your memorialists would also draw your Excellency's attention to the embargo which has been put upon the Formosa rice trade for about two years back, and through which a valuable branch of business is lost to the port. The embargo was originally laid on because a partial failure of the crops in Formosa had taken place, and originally it extended to native as well as foreign vessels. For some months back the export in junks has been allowed, but it is still strictly prohibited in foreign vessels, as rice is now cheaper both here and in Formosa than it has been for years back, there can be no good reason why the trade should not be allowed.

Your Excellency will no doubt see in this, as well as other matters, how utterly the treaty rights of British merchants are ignored by the authorities, and how urgently some measure is required in the approaching revision of the treaty, which shall for the future prevent any sudden and arbitrary restriction of legitimate trade.

Your memorialists would respectfully beg that your Excellency will in this, as well as in the matter of the illegal taxes, do whatever lies in your power to obtain redress.

[Signed by all the British Mercantile Firms in Amoy.]

* The enclosure is rather too complicated for us to reproduce in these columns. It shows, however, that the illegal taxes amount to an *ad valorem* duty of 7¼ per cent. on Grey Shirtings, 8 per cent. on Drills, 13 per cent. on Spanish Stripes, 23½ per cent. on Camlets, 30 per cent. on Flannel, 90 per cent. Sapanwood, 33 to 60 per cent. on Sugar, and equally extravagant rates on other articles of commerce.

Law Reports.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Shanghai, July 15th, 1867.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, ESQ.

In re C. TREASURE JONES, adjudged Bankrupt on his own petition, filed in the Court at Amoy on the 13th of May 1867; and on the 29th May, it was ordered by that Court that this Bankruptcy be prosecuted in the Supreme Court.

Dr. WINCHESTER claimed $1,200, originally secured by mortgage in favor of E. F. Duncanson; and by him assigned to the claimant—admitted.

FARR & Co. claimed on promissory note dated Oct. 15th, $229,—admitted.

W. H. TAPP, claimed Tls. 1,750 on a judgment debt—admitted. The meeting adjourned to 19th Sept.

In re MAITLAND, BUSH & Co, adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition, filed in the Court at Newchwang on the 28th day of August 1866. Presentation of petition removed to the Supreme Court by order dated 29th day of June 1867.

The Bankrupts both appeared and surrendered.

The following debts were claimed.

GEORGE SIMPSON claimed on account of goods sold by Bankrupts and upon which they admit that Tls. 321.20 are due—admitted.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE. Co., J. S. Mackintosh, Secretary, withdrew the claim against the Estate for Tls. 1,225,93 and interest to July at 12 per cent Tls. 132.20, in all Tls. 1,358.13 Yingtsze currency or Tls. 1,429.61 Shanghai. The office held against this a Share in the Company, on which by their deed, they have a lien for any debt and have also power of sale. They sold the share 22nd Dec. last for Tls. 1,493.49—consideration of the justness of this claim and of interest reserved. The North China Insurance Co. also claimed Tls. 244.10 due for premiums collected by the Bankrupts as agents for the office to Aug. 22nd and before Aug. 28th, when they were adjudicated Bankrupts. This sum had been specially set aside previous to the stoppage—Question reserved.—The creditors claimed to set the security against the debt.

Mr. ILBERT appeared as substituted attorney for Mr. J. P. Knight, and attorney for Tait & Co. Amoy. He produced a declaration accepting an account shewing a balance due of $ 2,664.38, provided it was proved to J. P. Knight that Maitland, Bush & Co, had delivered certain chests of Tea—to write to Tait & Co, and make a declaration of the debt. A claim was brought forward by him from Messrs. Severs & Co, Hongkong, which depends upon a disputed question relating to a consignment of wine; and in regard to which proceedings had been commenced in Newchwang.

A BOOTH, partner in Bourjau, Hubener & Co, claimed Yingtsze Tls. 495.38, $33.25, Yingtsze Tls. 172.02 and Yingtsze Tls. 48; which were admitted. He also claimed the the proceeds of certain paper which had been sent by him to Maitland, Bush & Co, on consignment, and it appeared had not been sold but only "taken over" by them. Under these circumstances the Consul at Newchwang had retained the proceeds pending settlement of the question.—The claimant was advised by the Court to move for a hearing on the special point. He also claimed $5,641.21 on account of one Capt. Moore. There was no statutary declaration. The Bankrupts resisted the claim saying it depended upon whether Capt. Moore was or was not interested in certain transactions in Manila in 1865.—Further proof required.

WILLIAM D. GRAY, Book-keeper to Smith, Kennedy & Co, appeared to prove Tls. 5,386.29. The Court desired that one of the partners should attend to prove.

The allowance of Tls. 150 per month for Mr. Bush, was confirmed by the creditors present.

Mr. BOOTH suggested the desirability of the matter being taken out of Bankruptcy; and this being approved by the creditors present at the time, the proposal was made, (some had left previously), the Court decided to refer the question whether this proposal could be acted upon under the 10th Section of the Act, to the Chief Judge. Failing this being carried out, the meeting was adjourned to Aug 15th.—*(Recorder.)*

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

July 16.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

REGINA *v.* REUBEN.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as a jury.—J. Taylor, F. Carey, W. H. Dalgleish, J. Battison, C. George.

The indictment charged the prisoner with forging and uttering a false delivery order for fifty chests Patna opium on Captain Deslandes of the receiving ship *Ariel*, purporting to be signed by Cawasjee, Pallanjee and Co.

The Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Lawrance prosecuted.

Mr. Mitchell watched the case on behalf of Li-chow alias Hut-sing.

The Prisoner was undefended by Counsel.

Mr. LAWRANCE appeared on behalf of the prosecution in this case, which was a very serious one. It was the first charge of the same nature that had ever been brought against a foreigner in Shanghai, and he hoped it would be the last. The indictment set forth the crime of which the prisoner was accused. The following were the facts of the case. On the 3rd July, the prisoner called on the Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte, bringing a delivery order purporting to be signed by Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co., on Captain Deslandes of the *Ariel*, requesting him to deliver to one Hut-sing fifty chests of opium. Mr. Wallich, having enquired as far as he was able, agreed to advance Tls. 18,000 on the opium provided he got a promissory note; and M. Philippe, the accountant, wrote in the meantime to Captain Deslandes, asking him to hold the fifty chests to the Bank's order. As soon as Captain Deslandes saw the order, he saw the signature was not that of Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee; landed at once from his ship, went to Messrs. Cawasjee, and subsequently to Mr. Wallich, to inform them of the forgery. The prisoner subsequently came to the Comptoir, and was told the order was a forgery, when he seemed according to Mr. Wallich's evidence, to be considerably astonished. Some conversation ensued, when the prisoner denied having anything to do with the matter. He merely acted, he said, as a broker. The Chinaman was responsible. The result was, however, that, in the evening, the prisoner was arrested, as also the Chinaman stated to bear the name of Hut-sing. Both were examined before the sitting magistrate, and Reuben was committed for trial on a charge of uttering and forging. It was right to say that, though Hut-sing denied any knowledge of the prisoner, he had been detained, in justice to the prisoner, and would be examined to-day.

These were shortly the facts as they had already appeared in evidence. It would be for the Jury to decide when they had heard the evidence that would be adduced to-day, whether the prisoner were guilty of the crime charged. Since his committal, great pains had been taken to investigate the matter, and through the extraordinary skill and diligence of Mr. Superintendent Penfold, discoveries had been made which seemed to prove that the prisoner was guilty of the crime of which he was accused. Without going seriatim through the discoveries made, he (Mr. L.) might mention that it had been ascertained that, the day before the opium order was produced, the prisoner had been to Carvalho and bought a book of opium delivery orders; and the order in question was found to correspond with this book in respect of the rough edges of the paper where it had been torn out. In respect to Hut-sing's letter, Mr. Penfold's skill had also detected the name "Hut-sing" on a piece of blotting paper in the prisoner's drawer. And not only did the name appear, but several words in the opium order, namely "Cawasjee," "Patna," and "fifty," which exactly corresponded. There were other points with which it was not necessary to trouble the Jury till they had been brought forward in evidence. If what he (Mr. L.) stated were then proved, there would be amply sufficient to convict the prisoner of the crime charged. The charge was a very serious one. He would only ask the Jury to do their duty to the public in trying it. The case would require very serious consideration; and a great deal of trouble had been taken to find out its merits. The prisoner threw all the blame on Hut-sing. It was for the Jury, under the guidance of His Lordship, to see how far the facts agreed with either view.

H. WALLICH.—I know the prisoner. On the 3rd July he came to my office to ask an advance for a Chinaman, on fifty chests of Patna opium. I agreed to make the advance, and he left the order (handed into Court, to the following effect:—"Capt. Deslandes, please deliver to bearer, Hut-sing, fifty chests Patna opium" and signed Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) I gave instructions in my office to prepare a promissory note, and before paying the money, I sent down to inquire about the existence of the opium, and to have it transferred to the bank. Shortly afterwards, I received a note from Mr. Reuben, asking me to pay immediately the Chinaman's order (letter and enclosure handed in). I replied that if the Chinaman would come to my office, the money should be ready. The Chinaman did not come. Shortly afterwards Captain Deslandes came with one of the partners in Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., and told me that the order was forged. I informed them that the order had been presented by Mr. Reuben. Afterwards Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Ezekiel came to my house with Mr. Reuben, and enquired about the matter. Mr. Ezekiel expressed some suspicion of Mr. Reuben. Mr. Reuben looked astonished. I told him to show the order to Sassoon & Co.

To the JUDGE.—He came back and told me it was all right and that I could make an advance.

To Mr. LAWRANCE.—This occurred in the morning. I don't know whether they saw the order. There was a China boy in the compradore's room. I should not remember him if I saw him. I have had transactions with Mr. Reuben as a bill-broker, but no opium transactions.

To PRISONER.—I am a German Jew (prisoner then objected to the oath but as it was taken on an Old Testament it was allowed). I remember you saying you were not in the habit of going to Cawasjee Pallanjee's house. I don't know why you said it. I don't remember saying in the last examination that you asked me to go myself. I have had transactions with Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. I don't recollect their signature. I may have seen it. I did not notice the signature of the note was different to the usual one. The opium order was not en-

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dorsed in the morning. It was about one o'clock when it was brought endorsed. I don't remember telling M. Phillippe to send the order while you were there, on the contrary I told him to send the order after you had gone. I don't remember saying it while you were there. You pressed for the money. You said you were going to the meeting of the Hindustan Bank. I am not positive, but I believe you were not there. There was no objection made at first to the order. You were introduced to me by M. Morel. He said nothing against you, he said you were Sassoon's broker. After that I only heard from you by the note. I received it about half past three o'clock. We certainly ought to have apprehended the boy who was waiting for the money. The boy told the Compradore he was waiting for the Tls. 18,000. I don't know how long he waited. You said he was not Hut-Sing. It was Mr. Ezekiel who told me your conduct was suspicious. I don't remember you telling me to send a policeman to the Chinaman's house to find him.

To Court.—I don't remember any suggestion having been made in my office as to fetching a policeman.

E. J. Deslandes.—I am master of the opium ship *Ariel*. I have seen that order before, it is an order to hold 50 chests opium to the order of Comptoir d'Escompte; it came enclosed in a note from the Comptoir d'Escompte. I received it at about three in the afternoon. I saw directly it was false, as the signature was incorrect and there was no Patna on board belonging to Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. I went on shore to Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. and showed them the order, and said it was false, and I wished them to send some one to enquire about the order. I went to Mr. Wallich and told him the order was forged, I then went on board and came on shore again and met Mr. Framjee of P. F. Cama & Co. and while talking to him I saw Mr. Ezekiel and some others with Reuben and accompanied them to the Yang-King-Pang Bridge; Mr. Ezekiel said we had better not let Mr. Reuben go over the bridge, as it would require a warrant to arrest him, I told Reuben he had better come to Cawasjee Pallanjee's house.

To The Court,—The address he gave was Sung Kiang Road, which is on the English side of the Yang King Pang. He went with us to Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.'s. Mr. Ezekiel went to the Police station for Mr. Penfold and left a policeman outside the door to see Mr. Reuben did not go. We then got a policeman and put him in custody.

To Prisoner.—Mr. Ezekiel objected for you to go on the French side. I believe Mr. Ezekiel went to the police station. While in Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.'s, you said "You all think it is me." Mr. Ezekiel said you are to be held responsible till we find the Chinaman.

C. Rustomjee.—I am a Parsee and manager of the firm of Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. I sign all their documents. I did not sign the order produced. I first saw it on the 3rd instant. Capt. Deslandes showed it to me. I usually sign the orders,—per procuration "Cawasjee, Pallanjee, & Co., C Rustomjee." The last opium order issued by me was No. 196, and the forged one is No. 54

To Prisoner.—You were not in the habit of coming to our house. I had no transactions with you.

C. Penfold.—I am Superintendent of Police. I first saw prisoner on 3rd instant. He was brought to the police station. He asked what he was charged with. I said, on suspicion of forging some document. On Tuesday I went with the prisoner to his house, and he pointed out a table and a drawer in which I found some papers (produced) and a piece of blotting paper. I then went to his sleeping room which I searched, but found nothing. There was a chest of drawers in one room, which he told me belonged to Mr. Morris. Mr. Morris lives in the same house. I did not search that, as Mr. Morris was absent. On the following Tuesday an opium order book was brought to my office by a China policeman, with Mr. Reuben's boy. (The book produced).

To Mr. Lawrance.—On examining the paper on which the note was written, I find that it corresponds with the paper I found. That is the blotting paper I found. There is the word "Patna" and the word "Cawasjee" on it, and further down there is Fif—. On comparing it with the forged order, I found the letters on it were exactly similar. The name on the blotting paper agrees with Hut-Sing written at the bottom of the note. I asked the Prisoner if it was his blotting paper, and he said yes.

To Prisoner.—I found in your bed-room paper of the same kind as that.

P. Silva.—I am in the employment of Mr. Carvalho, printer and stationer. I remember the prisoner ordering an opium book on the 2nd July. We had none ready at the time. He gave me verbal instructions to make a book, I then got a book of specimens, he first decided on taking a particular form that was printed by Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., and he afterwards took another form. That is the book I delivered to him.

To Court.—It is the only one we have made like that. I delivered it on the 2nd.

To Mr. Lawrance.—To the best of my belief the *forged* order is extracted from this book. He asked to have the book on the same day. He gave me a written address (produced.)

Yuan Hee.—Mr. Reuben is my master. I have been to the gaol to see him. On one Saturday he told me to destroy a book which he did not want. I kept the book in my room, because I saw it was a new book, and did not like to destroy it. I tore off part of the cover. I took the piece torn off and took it to my master, and he said it was the book. I took that book to the police station, because I was asked by the police whether I had it. I found the book in a drawer in my master's room.

To Prisoner.—You told me to throw it away. I saw it was a new book. I do not remember you telling me to keep this book. I remember on the 3rd day I saw a Chinaman at the door of the room upstairs. I was downstairs. On Monday you told me there was a man upstairs and to allow him to stop there. It was before 12 o'clock. I saw you in the afternoon. I remember giving you a chit in the evening. I did not see you open the chit, you did not tell me anything. A few minutes after that you gave me a letter for the French Bank. I did not ask the Coolie who brought the chit from whom it came. The Chinaman who was in your room is about my height, I could not recognize him. I saw the man twice in your room. It was after 3 o'clock when I took that chit to the French Bank.

To Court.—No one was present when my master spoke to me about the order book. The coolie brought the letter about 3 o'clock.

Mr. Mitchell asked to cross-examine this witness, but he was not allowed to do so by the Court, as it was an irregular proceeding.

John Morris.—The prisoner rented a room in my house and I allowed him the use of a desk in my office, our respective rooms are separated by a verandah and the stairs. He did not have many Chinamen to see him, he was principally out of doors. He came with Mr. Penfold on the day after he was committed for trial. There was nothing in his room that belonged to me. I found the next day his chest of drawers moved into my room, which the boys said he had ordered to be done. On that evening I saw Mr. Penfold and told him the chest of drawers had been removed, and he asked me if it belonged to me, as Mr. Reuben stated it did. I said no. I asked him to come round and search it, and told him I had seen an opium order book in the drawer. He came round that evening.

To Prisoner.—I saw you at the gaol. I told you that I had signed a chit for an opium book. I asked you what you had done with the missing orders, and you said you had given them to a Chinaman. You also said that you did not state this at you examination for fear of inculpating yourself, you said you could explain this at your trial.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Framjee, examined by prisoner. I am a merchant. I have known you five or six years, you did business for me in opium when you were in Moses & Co. It was always satisfactory. I have never seen anything wrong with you.

S. Moses.—I knew you in Bombay a long time since. You were agent for Moses & Co. at Ningpo. You bore a good character. I don't know that you have done anything wrong. I don't think the order is like your handwriting.

Mr. Lawrance here asked the witness to compare the writing on the order and letter, but the Judge would not allow this question to be put as it was not evidence.

E. Iveson.—You have called regularly on our firm for the last four months. On the 14th May I held 50,000 rupees, government bills, and I told you that I wished to sell the bills, knowing you were Messrs. Sassoon's broker, at the time. The bills were sold for delivery for the English mail of 24th May. On the 23rd May I received a letter from Messrs. Sassoon to hand 1st and 2nd of the same. The 2nd had not come to hand, I informed them of that and told them it was not usual to call for the second till it had arrived, they replied they must insist upon it and consequently the contract must be cancelled.

To the Court.—I then sent for Mr. Reuben and stated this to him and told him to arrange the matter. He came back and told me he could not do so and that we had better resell the bills. I consented to this, provided he made good the difference. The bills were resold and he paid the difference. The bills were originally sold at 300 and resold at 301.

To Prisoner.—You said that Mr. Ezekiel objected to the transaction.

J. Cashman.—I know you. I recollect seeing you on the 1st or 2nd instant in company with a Chinaman, between Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.'s auction room and the Billiard Rooms. Mr. Mills and a China boy were with me. I don't remember the Chinaman's face. He was a tall man with a pale complexion.

Mr. Cashman here went with Mr. Penfold to see if he could identify the Chinaman.

Mr. Mitchell wished to go also, saying that as he appeared for a man interested in the case he was entitled to be present at the identification, but His Lordship said that Mr. Mitchell was out of order and he had better not press the subject, as it would be better this should take place in the presence of Mr. Penfold alone. He also said that he could not hear Mr. Mitchell, as his Client did not appear in the case.

On Mr. Cashman's return, he said he had seen a Chinaman whom he believed to be the man, but could not swear positively.

To Mr. Lawrance.—I have never seen the man except, I think, on the 1st or 2nd of the month with Mr. Reuben. I was in a trap with Mr. Mills and I saw Mr. Reuben and a Chinaman talking together. I will not swear he is the man. I have played Billiards with Mr. Reuben. I have never won or lost $400 to the prisoner. I first heard from the prisoner when he was in gaol, he asked me to come and be a witness. He asked me if I could swear to the Chinaman. I said I could not.

H. Mills.—I only know you by sight. I remember on the evening of the 2nd, about 5 or 6 o'clock, seeing you talking with a Chinaman. I could not swear this is the man, but I believe he is the man.

D. Kelher.—I recollect the evening you were arrested. I did not arrest you. I recollect going with you to the Chinaman's house,—there were about eight or nine Chinamen in the house. This man came out of the room and you pointed him out as the man who had given you the order.

To Mr. Lawrence.—The Chinaman asked what he was arrested for. He said he had no dealings with the prisoner and did not know him.

Mr. Philippe.—I am accountant at the Comptoir D'Escompte. You came about one o'clock. I said your presence was not required; you were not present when I wrote the order to Captain Deslandes.

Mr. Ezekiel.—I am a partner in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. I am between 21 and 22 years of age; I was a clerk in David Sassoon, Sons & Co. in Hongkong. I said to Mr. Wallich that I had suspicions about Mr. Reuben. You came into our office and said that Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. were going to mortgage 50 chests of Patna at Tls. 400 per chest, and asked if it was safe for Mr. Wallich to advance on it. I said yes it was, as it belongs to such a good firm as Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. I met you in the same day and went with you to the French Bank and saw Mr. Wallich. He asked me if you had shown me the order. I said you had not. I asked you why you did not show it me. You said it was because it is so unusual for brokers to declare their principals. Mr. Wallich and I were both astonished at your proceedings. I have been in Shanghai four months.

To Court.—If I wanted to mortage 50 chests of Opium, I don't know whether I should like the broker to mention our name.

To Prisoner.—I don't think it is likely that a Chinaman would trust any one with such an Opium order as the one produced. I believe you said, we ought to get a policeman.

To Court.—I went to the Police Station and saw Mr. Penfold, he was asked by Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. to arrest you on suspicion of forgery.

This closed the case for the defence.

The Prisoner read at great length a rather rambling defence, the purport of which was to throw the whole weight of guilt on Hut-Sing; and to assert his own innocence from the commission of, or complicity in the crime. He had always, he said, been a loyal subject, and incapable of any crime, both in Bombay and China. He was charged with a serious crime, and was especially suspected by Mr. Ezekiel, whose evidence he accused as showing animus. During the enquiry which followed on the presentation of the delivery order, Mr. Ezekiel had spoken fairly to his face, but evil behind his back. The evidence of Mr. Iveson went to prove the malice of which he complained. The evidence of Messrs. Moses, in whose employ he had been, went to show how repugnant to his character was the supposition that he would be guilty of any crime, much less of forgery. Mr. Wallich had denied twice that he had offered to present the order himself to Cawasjee, but had afterwards remembered this fact. Did that look like suspicious conduct? If he had been a forger, would he not have trembled to make such a proposition? Was it not natural that he should look after the Chinaman when he heard the opium order was forged? Did his conduct in this respect look suspicious? Mr. Wallich had admitted that he looked astonished when told the order was a forged one. Captain Deslandes and Mr. Rustomjee had said, they had known him (prisoner) five years. If he had been guilty of any misdeeds they must know it. Again, how came it that Hut-sing declared he did not know him, when it had been proved that he (prisoner) had been in conversation with him on several occasions. Hut-sing had admitted that he knew several Parsee brokers; why should he not know him (prisoner) also? How could he know Hut-sing wrote English, if he did not know him. It was well known that the Chinese were no match for foreigners except in cunning and roguery. Hut-sing declared he had gone to wash his hands when the police went there; but did Chinamen ever wash the hands after eating? On the contrary, they always washed their faces in the same room. Besides the meal was not over; the Chinamen were in the act of eating. How did it happen that Hut-sing alone lost his appetite and went to a private room? Was not the inference that he knew this was hanging over him? He (prisoner) swore that Hut-sing told him to get the order book from Carvalho, and that he left it in his room when he went out. His boy had proved that a Chinaman was in his room alone during his absence; and though he now declined to swear to his identity, he had previously told him (prisoner) he could identify him. He was merely a broker in the matter, and it was very hard if he was to suffer. He had a family dependent on him, and was it likely he would incur the risk of forgery? The case certainly had gone heavily against him; but he begged the Jury to consider before they convicted him.

Mr. Lawrance, in reply for the prosecution, said, under ordinary circumstances, when the prisoner was undefended, it was customary for the prosecuting Consul to waive his right of reply. He (Mr. Lawrance) was quite willing, in the present instance, to leave the case in the hands of the Court. But he could not help first alluding to one point in it, which had been overlooked by the prisoner in his reply, though it told remarkably strongly against him. He alluded to Mr. Penfold's evidence regarding the writing of the order. It was singular that the prisoner, able as he was, and much more likely to succeed in his defence to-day, than though it had been conducted by counsel,—had not crossed-examined either Mr. Penfold on this subject, or Mr. Carvalho's clerk regarding the purchase of the order book. These two facts were quite sufficient without going further into the evidence. It would be for His Lordship to direct them how to arrive at a conclusion. If they compared the letter, which might or might not be written by a Chinaman with the order, they might think the handwriting different. It was clear the order was not written by a Chinaman, or if it were so it was written by some one very well acquainted with the language. Then came the singular fact, that the order and letter both appeared on blotting paper found in the prisoner's room. In all these cases, it was difficult, unless identity of hand writing could be established, to prove guilt of forgery. He thought there was sufficient in this case, however, to prove that crime; but even if there were not, he submitted that the evidence had been brought so closely home, that they must clearly find Reuben had been cognizant of it. At all events he thought it had been proved that he was guilty of uttering, if not forging.

The Chief Judge then addressed the Jury to the following effect. The prisoner was charged on two counts, first with forging, and secondly with uttering, knowing it to be forged, a false delivery order for 50 chests of opium. The questions therefore for them to decide were, 1st whether he did forge that order, and 2ndly whether he made use of the order, knowing it was not a *bonâ fide* one. To a certain extent, the evidence on the first and the second count must be taken together. The prisoner had taken the order to the French Bank with a view of getting an advance on opium stored on board the *Ariel*; and had obtained a promise that the advance should be made. Mr. Wallich had asked him to go to Sassoon's and enquire whether he could properly make the advance required—not with reference to the validity of the order, but the value of the opium. Prisoner had done so and had brought back answer that

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the advance could be safely made. He had then left the order with the bank. Now, a most astonishing feature in the case, if he were guilty, was that he should be, to use a common expression, such a "born fool" as to leave the order with the bank, knowing it would be sent to the *Ariel* for verification. Guilt committed many vagaries, but this was a most astonishing fact, and one which had weighed greatly on his mind. On the other hand, there was strong confirmatory evidence that the order was forged, if not by Reuben, by somebody with his knowledge. It was consistent with the circumstances that a Chinaman should have gone into his house, written the order and handed it to him. This was possible, but extremely improbable. It would have been more satisfactory if the boy could have identified the Chinaman who, he said came into the prisoner's room. But putting aside doubt in this point, the conclusion forced itself that either the prisoner did, or did not know of the forgery. His account was that he was merely an instrument in the matter; he says that the Chinaman desired him to get the book and admits that he did so. There was no doubt that the order came from that book. Whether it was forged by the Chinaman, was for the Jury to decide. It was no doubt a feature in the case that, as had been confirmed, he did meet a Chinaman near Mackenzie's store; but that went very little way towards showing that this was the man who forged the order and dried the ink on prisoner's blotting book. The circumstance had only this connection with the case, that the prisoner, when he saw he was an object of suspicion, said "Let us go to the Chinaman who gave the order." He did so, called out Hut-sing, and a man came, who he said was Hut-sing, and the man with whom he had been talking. Still, such evidence was extremely slight. Then came the evidence connected with the order. It might be taken for granted that the blotting paper belonged to the prisoner and the words on the paper were an impress of the words on the order. And supposing no theory had been started by the prisoner about a stranger coming into his room, this would make strongly against him. Still if it were true that, as the boy asserted, prisoner told him there was a Chinaman walking on the verandah who was to be allowed to remain, if the jury believed this version of the story, the case, so far as forgery went, dropped.

They had next to consider whether Reuben, knowing the document to be forged, had aided and abetted in getting money advanced upon it. All these cases were covered by a certain amount of doubt, but this doubt was to be solved by the Jury. Did they believe that the Chinaman and the prisoner forged the document with a view to get an advance, or did they believe something in the prisoner's story was entitled to consideration. With reference to the evidence of the boy that he had been sent with a note to the bank, it seemed clear that whoever had written the note had written the order. The way in which Hut-sing was written, the way the "t's" were crossed, characterised the writing as the same. It was for the Jury to conclude whether it was that of the prisoner or that of the mythical Chinaman. But it would be very astonishing if the Chinaman had forged the note, under such circumstances and the prisoner knew nothing of it. He must either be an accomplished forger or an abominable idiot. Yet he had shown today he was not deficient in intellect. It was quite possible that he might have devised a scheme in which the Chinaman was to be introduced as playing a prominent part. But this was a point for the Jury to decide. Then there was the evidence as to character. Mr. Ezekiel was considered by the prisoner, a hostile witness, but he had given his evidence fairly, though it was strongly counter; nor did any of the witnesses seem to have been actuated by any feeling.

The question was one of great delicacy, and it was for the jury to arrive at a careful conclusion, with reference only to the facts before them and without considering the terrible consequences to the prisoner, of conviction. Did they believe that he actually forged the order with intention to defraud, or did they believe that he merely took it to the bank, knowing it to be forged. In either case they must find him guilty. If they thought he had nothing to do with it, they would acquit him and the inference must be that the Chinaman was guilty.

Mr. LAWRANCE would like one question to be submitted to the Jury. If they were of opinion that the prisoner was aware that the order had been forged by the Chinaman, he would be equally guilty as though he had forged it himself.

The CHIEF JUDGE assented.

Mr. Lawrance called attention to another point of evidence which, however, the Chief Judge had understood differently.

The Jury retired for a short time, and on their return gave a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner, on both counts.

The prisoner being asked by the Court whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, merely said he thought if he were condemned, it would be very hard.

The CHIEF JUDGE had nothing to do with the prisoner's guilt or innocence. He had had a very full and impartial trial, and he was convinced that the jury had taken every fact into their consideration. His (the Chief Judge's) duty was now limited to passing the sentence which the law permitted. That sentence was that he be imprisoned for two years in Hongkong jail, and then deported from China.

July 11.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

Thomas Weevil was charged with assaulting Captain Winchester of the *Coral Nymph*, on the 1st instant.

It will be remembered that Weevil had been summoned by Captain Winchester to the Consulate for neglect of duty. On the morning when the case was to be tried, he attacked Captain Winchester on the Consulate steps, knocked him down, jumped on him and inflicted severe injuries.

The prisoner pleaded *guilty* and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour at Hongkong.

MIXED COURT

July 12th, 1867.

Before R. J. FORREST, Esq., *H. M.'s Vice-Consul.*

And HSU HAEFUNG.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL *v* CHAO-AH-SAN AND OTHERS.

This was an application to enforce payment of house tax and lighting rate.

Judgement for the plaintiffs.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL *v* PAOSHING.

The defendant made an agreement to pay the Council Tls. 50 per month for six months in consideration of their dispatching letters for him to certain ports, and he now disputed the payment on account of the Council having allowed other post-offices to open.

The Court held that it had nothing to do with the agreement.

Judgement accordingly.

H. MILLS *v.* CHA-CHAN-NAN.

The Defendant could not be found, and judgement was given against him in default.

GLOVER & CO. *v.* SHEN YUE.

This was a re-hearing of a case which had been decided in the Court before, but in the absence of further evidence the former decision was confirmed.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong papers have lately been filled with accounts of dispute between Mr. Pollard and Chief Justice Smale. The controversy, seems to have originated in a remark by the former gentleman that a witness was not a piece of paper, —a remark which Mr. Smale thought insolent and which led to a discussion, in the course of which he now alleges that Mr. Pollard committed six several contempts of Court.

I.—An answer pointed and curt, apparently made to raise, and only to raise, a laugh against the Chief Justice.

II.—(*verbatim*): What you said, added to your tone and manner, inferred that I had improperly dictated to you, and that I had improperly attempted to talk you down. This was your second contempt of court.

III.—That Mr. Pollard in a tone and with a manner which inferred, and must have been meant to infer, that the Chief Justice would not stick to what was "all right."

IV.—(*verbatim*): What you said was a contempt in imputing to the Court that it had attacked you, which was the converse of what had occurred. I consider this your fourth contempt.

V.—(*verbatim*): Having obtained leave to address me, you began thus—"Merely this, my lord, I don't seek to be aggressive." This language, under the circumstances of your being before me, as charged with contempt, was a contempt, and I designate it your fifth contempt.

VI.—(*verbatim*, too). You proceeded, "It is the Bench I respect." This was said in a tone which clearly inferred, and was meant to infer, that it was the bench, as distinguished from its occupant, that you, a Queen's Counsel, had such respect for as you profess to have. This was a contempt, according to the highest authority, of a very grave character. This was your sixth contempt.

Briefly, in fact, says the *China Mail*, the contempts consist of: one "pointed and curt answer," with an "apparent" purpose; two "tones and manners, with inferences;" one "imputation, the converse of what had occurred;" one avowal of a desire not to be "aggressive;" and one "tone," "inferring" that Mr. Pollard had more respect for the bench—*i. e.* the wooden chair—than he had for its occupant. This seems like ridicule; but it is not so, it is the plain essence of the complaint against Mr. Pollard, and we have it on the authority of Lord Denman that a Court may be insulted by the most innocent words uttered in a peculiar manner and form. Mr. Pollard's worst language was "innocent" enough,—it is his "tones" that have occasioned his fine and suspension.

For these high crimes and misdemeanours, Chief Justice Smale, on the 1st instant, inflicted punishment in the following terms.

I now proceed to pronounce my decision as, *ex necessitate rei*, the only Judge of fact and law. I pronounce you guilty of grave contempt; and as from equal necessity this is the only tribunal that can award the punishment, I now fine you in the sum of $200, and further I suspend you from practising before this Court as a Barrister and advocate for a period of fourteen days, or until the fine shall be sooner paid.

The scene closed with a series of attempts by Mr. Pollard to induce the Court to hear him, which were categorically refused.

Mr. Pollard: Will you take a note that you decline to hear me?

No answer.

Mr. White: Will you hear me, your lordship, for a few words?

The Chief Justice: No.

Mr. Pollard (*sotto voce*): Not on a matter affecting the privileges of the bar! (Aloud) Will you hear me, my lord?

The Chief Justice: No, I cannot hear you. Now having delivered my judgment, I decline to. You have before you the usual remedies and you may adopt any remedy you like.

Mr. Pollard: I ask leave to address the court, not with a view to replying——

The Chief Justice: I decline to hear you.

Mr. Pollard: Then I say without leave—

The Chief Justice: Here! Mr. Masson! Put that down. I decline to hear him, and he says then "I say without leave." Put that down.

Shortly afterwards the Court adjourned.

Mr. Pollard has memorialised the Governor against the decision of the Chief Judge; but the latter has declined to interfere, recommending Mr. Pollard however to appeal to Her Majesty. This, he has done.

A list opened to meet the fine imposed on Mr. Pollard was signed by more than 100 gentlemen. It is headed by the following words.

We, the undersigned, anxious to give expression to the very general feeling among the community with respect to the unmerited sentence pronounced on you by Chief-Justice Smale on the 2nd instant, request your acceptance of the enclosed sum of $200, which has been subscribed in small sums, for the purpose of paying the fine then imposed on you.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is announced, at which the representations to be made to H. M. Minister regarding the revision of the treaty, are to be discussed.

The kidnapped Annamites who have long been detained in Macao, have been released, and given $ 4 a head (!) by way of compensation. They immediately came over to Hongkong, where they are lodged and fed by the Government, and a subscription is being raised to send them back to their country.

A case has been tried, in connection with Messrs. Dent & Co.'s bankruptcy, arising out of a motion on behalf of the Honkong and Shanghai Bank, to set aside or vary an order granted (on petition for adjudication) to Mr. Gomez, by which order the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was prevented from executing judgment upon the lands, tenements, &c., of Dent & Co., as creditors in the sum of $ 100,000. The Court granted a substantive order in something like the following terms —"That the Bank shall be at liberty to execute judgment on the lands, tenements, &c., of Messrs. Dent & Co., but such execution not to affect the rights of parties under the petition of Mr. Gomez." In doing so, the Chief Justice remarked that he did not believe that collusive or concerted bankruptcy was illegal, so far as Hongkong was concerned.

Final discharges have been granted to Messrs. Still and Maclean, of the firm of Lyall Still & Co.

The *London and China Express* has the following:—

_____ some time the position of Messrs. R____ Smith and Co., has been questioned. Indeed, since the arrangement made last year with their creditors there has been a want of confidence in the firm. This, coupled with the continued depression in the China trade, including losses on both imports and exports, has been more than they can surmount; arrangements have consequently been made for winding up the business of the firm as speedily as possible, under inspection. The house here and in China (Smith, Kennedy & Co.) has, since its establishment, enjoyed a very high reputation.

TEA.

(China Mail.)

The discovery made by the *Foochow Advertiser* that chops of tea such as were taken by foreign houses at 23 or 24 taels had been purpurchased by natives at from 6 to 10 taels is nothing new to people accustomed to Chinese trade. Everybody is perfectly aware that the only hold which the commercial foreigner has upon the natives is the enormous percentage to be made out of him, and that if he merely enters the market as a fair competitor of the native dealers his custom will not be sought, and that even the offer of a slightly higher price will not induce the producer to give him the preference. The native buyers sedulously keep alive the belief that direct dealing with the foreigner is a dangerous proceeding, as involving a greater chance of loss, a certain amount of undefined responsibility to the native government, and a good chance of personal ill-treatment at the hands of the ignorant barbarians. The *Advertiser* nevertheless deserves the thanks of those who were not acquainted with the facts it put forth, or who were incapable of deducing, from the universal custom prevailing of paying Chinese largely in excess of ruling rates amongst their own countrymen, an approximation to the same result. The question, is what practical deduction arises out of our knowledge that such is the case?—a question which under present circumstances it is somewhat difficult to answer. The great secrets of native tradal success in China are two. Firstly an attention to minor details, of which the European, except in rare cases, is incapable. The value of time as understood by us being quite unknown or unappreciated by the Chinese they will spend hours in haggling over a cent; a waste of time which would be a greater loss to the foreign merchant than the sum in dispute. Secondly their peculiar system of Trades Unions or Guilds, established on principles diametrically opposed to those which govern trade and commerce in the West, give them a power which foreigners, each devoted to their own interests, can never acquire. Curious illustrations of our meaning will occur to any one who has ever walked through the streets of a Chinese town. The traders in one particular sort of goods congregate together in China as naturally as the Western Shopkeeper avoids, if possible, too close a proximity to some one carrying on a similar business, lest they should interfere with each other. Our concern is not of course with the results which follow to the Chinese, but to those who deal with them, and to these latter they are anything but satisfactory. As each deals for himself and endeavours to secure the best bargain he can—not as regards foreign merchants at large, but his own consignees in particular—he is naturally entirely in the hands of the natives. The fact of his holding back will not materially affect the home market, as experience shows that so long as a profit can be made foreigners will buy; and he also must either buy on the best terms he can, which are pretty sure to yield some profit on the outlay, or by withdrawing forego the very business by which he lives, and aid at his own expense his fellow merchants by diminishing the demand. Of course nothing but association amongst foreigners can affect such a state of affairs, and it is very doubtful whether such a step is practicable. If all the wholesale tea merchants in England were to unite in declining any teas exceeding two-thirds of the present price, the market would come down soon enough. But in view of the fact that fortunes are to be made even under present circumstances, it is not likely that they will so unite. It is often said that it is the relative proportion between the native and home rates, not the absolute prices, which affect the question;—that if the agent who buys at 28 taels can sell at 38 taels, he is as well off as if he bought at 10 and sold at 20. But those who thus reason forget that the capital embarked is larger in the one case than the other, and that in large operations the mere loss of its interest amounts to something. To lower the China market effectively would be a result worth trying for. But we do not see that it is likely to happen until the Chinese guilds are met by associated bodies of foreigners as determined on their part to give only a fair price as are the Chinese to obtain the extreme limit.

THE CHINA TRADE.

(Daily Press.)

To judge from such insane proceedings as the purchase of silk at Shanghai at a rate actually above the London value, it would seem that China merchants need a still severer course of training than that which they have passed through during the past twelve months. In connection with the loss of £100,000 by the Marquis of Hastings on the Derby, we read somewhere that it was "a good lesson" for him. Perhaps £100,000 is a long price to pay for any lesson which is to teach a man to be careful of his money, and in the same way the price which the commerce of China has paid for the lessons it has had up to the present time, whatever had been learned, would have been excessive; but the wonderful part of the matter seems to be that, in spite of the enormous expenses to which

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China merchants have gone for instruction in prudence, they have not even learned the lesson properly after all. The tea investments, though not so mad as last year, have been, looking at them by the light of ordinary mercantile rules, rash and dangerous in the highest degree. That they can lead to any great success is, we suppose, practically impossible, and if they turn out so far successful as to save the speculators from loss, that in a great many cases no doubt will be as much as can reasonably be expected. Meanwhile, not content with risking their very existence as mercantile men by standing to win or lose on tea with the chances two or three to one against them, some China merchants seem determined to guard against the possibility of success by sinking money in another investment with the chances equally unfavourable. Tea of course may succeed this year, as any given number may come out in a lottery, and silk bought in Shanghai about the London price may succeed in the same way; but that a merchant who goes into tea and silk both, on such terms as we have seen, should avoid loss on the result of the two transactions, is about as likely as that two given numbers should come out in two different lotteries.

The most melancholy reflection is that such recklessness seems like desperation—seems the imprudence of men who are too far gone to be saved by prudence—who think they have very little chance of life on any terms, and may as well go for a million as a lakh, if they are to go in any case. The frightful immorality, however, of trying to bolster up a failing business by speculation in the face of adverse odds, cannot be denounced too severely. It is not alone the enlarged circle of creditors who suffer when the crash comes; the whole mercantile community has been suffering meanwhile from the bad effect which such speculation has upon markets. This would be the case anywhere, but it is more particularly the case in China, where the ideas of native dealers in produce are very easily raised, but very difficult to depress. The laws of political economy, indeed, seem at the first glance to be suspended in China, the prices of goods by no means representing a balance between the necessity of the seller to realise, and the necessity of the buyer to invest. Looking at the matter without reference to facts, that is, assuming ignorance of the course of commercial events in China, and supposing that by *a priori* reasoning one were endeavouring to discover what the course of a trade between foreigners in China and native producers would be like, one would certainly be inclined to argue in this way. The native producer for export must dispose of his crop; the foreigner being by the premises a man of capital, simply wishes to buy in order to sell again at a profit,—wishes to buy at as low a rate as possible and is not compelled to buy at all if he does not see his way clearly, as his money will "keep," which the Chinaman's tea and silk will not do nearly so well. Then it follows that the necessity of the seller to realise is very much greater than the necessity of the buyer to invest, therefore that the price of the goods in China, limited on the one hand by the cost of production, and on the other by the price in Europe, will fix itself very much nearer the low than the high limit. The man who can best afford to refrain from making any given bargain, it will be urged, will always have the best of it. Any one thinking thus over the conditions of trade in China would not readily believe how widely the truth differs from the fancy-picture he he would have created. "Why," he would say, "such a state of things would contradict the laws of political economy. It cannot exist?" But it does exist, and there is no such thing as contradicting natural laws. What is the explanation?

The laws of political economy are as certain as gravitation; but when people consult them with the view of ascertaining what is likely to ensue under certain commercial conditions, they make one large assumption. They premise that every one will be governed by a regard for his own interest. It seems a safe assumption stated broadly; but it is astonishing how constantly it breaks down in practice, how, for instance, in buying tea, rivalry between one another will influence buyers quite independently of their own interests. The two great markets of China are in some respects in the nature of auctions. There is exactly the same sort of excited competition amongst buyers which is sometimes seen at auctions, an excitement which supersedes the ordinary desire to secure as good a bargain as possible, and sometimes prompts people to buy a thing they do not want, to spite somebody else, or to give more for it than suits their interest, from the same benevolent motive. Until the idea of rivalry can be expunged altogether from the prevalent doctrines of business, it is impossible that a healthy tone can be once more restored to the China trade. First, of course, any people of those who are still speculating widely and paying high prices for tea and silk, whose imprudence is due to the recklessness of despair, must fall, doing what mischief to others in their descent they may. Then, when the wreck is cleared away—and unfortunately the wreck of small firms which have been guiltless, but which have been crushed by the fall of the other firms which have sinned—there will be hope for a new era in which prudence will be possible. In one sense we can understand how prudence may just at present be impossible. When rates for silk and tea are driven up to an absurd level by reckless buyers, no man can buy prudently; the calmest must buy imprudently, or not at all. That is the penalty which all are paying alike for the faults of the few. Still, however, it is better to hang back and do nothing, than merely for the sake of occupation, to hurry along the road to ruin.

EXPEDITION AGAINST PIRATES.

(China Mail.)

At 5 P.M. on June 25th, H. M. gun-boats *Bouncer* and *Havoc* proceeded to Kowloon Bay for a mandarin to accompany an expedition for the suppression of piracy, in order that the captures might be lawful. While proceeding out of the Bay towards the Lyeemoon pass the Police Officer in charge of the Station in that vicinity came alongside with two Chinamen belonging to a junk which had been captured in the pass at 1 P.M. Both these unfortunate creatures were severely wounded from the effects of stink-pots having been thrown on board of their junk, which carried a cargo of one hundred Pigs and some piculs of Rice. They reported that their junk, cargo, and crew had been captured. On this information the gun-boats proceeded to search the coast, and at 4 P.M. on 26th succeeded in finding both vessels snugly anchored in Starling Inlet. The boats of the gun-boats were immediately got ready for service and proceeded under the command of Captains Mainwaring and O'Keeffe to attack the piratical vessels, which were very soon destroyed, and the trading junk restored to its lawful owners. On boarding the latter a bad scene presented itself, one man was found in the fore hold burnt to death and three more in the after part in a dying condition, also from the effects of stink-pots. The Captain's sister in law, being a pretty young lady of about two and twenty, had been carried away by one of the few pirates who escaped the deadly fire of the gun-boats, and from information received was supposed to be hidden in a village close to. The blue jackets and marines of both vessels were immediately landed, but no tidings of the missing fair one were obtained, so of course the head men of the village were made responsible and taken as hostages. This closed the first act. The gun-boats then proceeded about 50 miles further along the coast, and at 4.20 P.M. on 28th, again fell in with a fleet of pirates, which like the first were also attacked, captured and destroyed with one exception, which it was deemed necessary to bring into Port. Captain Mainwaring accordingly handed over charge of her to the Captain of the *Havoc*, who towed her safely into Hongkong on 29th instant.

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LONDON.

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17ap 1868

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THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,

Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report			67,081.77	..	3.09	67,084.86	143.28	7.94	1,872.18	198.53	144.44	808.35	1,641.42	4,821.17
Coulmakyle	July 6	London	5,253.43	..	..	5,253.43	795 pkgs.	..	..	134.15	..	55.73	84.15	274.13
Lenox Castle	" 10	"	5,817.28	..	..	5,817.28	..	..	511.41	11.02	25.16	343.89	549.38	1,440.86
Mary Whitridge	" 10	"	8,343.76	..	..	8,343.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peter Denny	" 15	"	9,213.60	..	..	9,213.60	..	..	362.99	8.53	30.63	146.55	296.40	845.10
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	96,609.84	..	3.09	96,612.93	143.28	7.94	2,752.58	352.23	200.23	1354.52	1571.36	6,381.26

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report														
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Total as last Report			..	..	165.77	165.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maucho	July 4	Tientsin	..	..	..	706.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ying-tze-fei	" 10	"	..	..	..	86.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	165.77	958.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.		To MARSEILLES.		To AMERICA.		To HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.		TOTAL CHINA.		JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.	
	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	....	3884	....	1080	..	..	..	88	..	5052	386	..	5438
	1,571.26	1958	488.26	611	4.79	6	48	53	..	2587	....	..	2587
Total....	....	5842	....	1691	4.79	6	..	141	..	7639	386	..	8025

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	HONGKONG.			COAST PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		..	..	..	663.20	60	..	1731.07	..	..	2454.27
Fe-loong	July 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	188.80	..	..	188.80
Suwo-Nada	" 4	48.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.00
Duck	" 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
Lauderdale	" 8	..	..	..	2,434.05	..	..	..	..	..	2,434.05
Prince Kung	" 9	..	..	..	61.20	..	..	..	..	..	61.20
Singapore	" 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	142.40	..	..	142.40
Trebolgan	" 12	..	..	..	267.75	..	..	..	..	..	267.75
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		48.00	..	..	3,426.20	60	..	2,072.27	..	..	5606.47

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING JULY 13TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	878½	878.50	111	133.20	35	42.00	2	2.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	33	33.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	911½	911.50	111	133.20	35	42.00	2	2.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	64½	64.50	248	297.60	64	76.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taiwan.		TOTAL.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	156	156.00	99	99.00	139	139.00	20	20.00	170	170.00	144	144.00	120½	120.50	..	..	848½	848.50
Patna	3	3.00	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15.60	..	..	17	20.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20.40	..	..	17	20.40
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00	..	..	5	5.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	159	159.00	99	99.00	140	140.20	20	20.00	170	170.00	144	144.00	155½	161.50	..	..	887½	894.30

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SHANGHAI, JULY 19, 1867.

THE English Mail of the 27th May arrived on the 8th, bringing telegrams to 14th June, on the 16th via Kiachta dates to 18th June were received, noting some activity for common grades of Tea; but representing the Silk Market stagnant, and a fall of 1s. a 2s. in the lower qualities.

There are no arrivals from London or Liverpool, but the *Titania* came in on the 13th, having put into Rio, and the *Pegasus* from New York on the 5th.

The following Coal-laden vessels have come in—5th, *Western Chief* from Sydney; 7th, *Fortune* from Cardiff; 14th, *Ocean Bride* from Newcastle N.S.W. Foreign bottoms are again being employed in the Beancake trade from Newchwang, but despite the proclamation and assurances of the Taoutai, that no impediments should be thrown in the way of this business, we hear that the Cargoes cannot be disposed of in Shanghai. In the Opium Market, there has been an excitement, caused by an attempt to procure an advance upon a Forged order for chests; the defendant Reuben has been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in Hongkong Gaol. It has been with deep regret, that we have seen the old and much respected firm of Dent & Co. in the Bankruptcy list. Messrs. Mackellar & Co. of Hankow, are also in the Bankruptcy Court of that port. Grey Shirtings are being returned from Tientsin to this port.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—There has been a fair business done during the fortnight at rates slightly higher than those current last mail. Sales from first hands however have not been large, and the deliveries for re-export have been only on a moderate scale. Prices now are Tls. 2.75 to 2.82 for 8.4 lbs., and Tls. 2.35 to 2.45 for 7 lbs.

T.-CLOTHS.—The demand has fallen off for all but the best makes, and prices show a fall of 7 cents per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Considerable sales of the lower counts are reported at improved prices, and 2.50 per piece has been willingly paid for 56 reed (best.)

WOOLLENS.—CAMLETS continue very dull of Sale, with no change in price.

LONG ELLS.—The demand remains steady at about former prices. Stocks are not large, and firmly held.

SPANISH STRIPES have advanced in value, and fair assortments have met a ready sale.

FIGURED ORLEANS.—Some holders have pressed sales, and considerable transactions are reported at the decline noted last mail.

METALS.—The market remains without change of importance. The *Titania* brings some 300 tons of Iron. Nail Rods may be quoted at Tls. 2.52. Lead has been sold at Tls. 4.90, and Malacca Tin at Tls. 19.00.

COALS.—The arrivals enumerated above had caused rates to decline, the demand on Chinese account has also abated.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls. 15	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,, 14	,,
English ,,	,, 14 to 15	,,
Anthracite ,,	,, 13 to 13.50	,,
Sydney ,,	,, 11 Sales.	
Japan ,,	,, 7.50 to 8 Sales.	
Formosa ,,	,, 5.50 to 6 50 Sales.	

SUGAR.—The demand for this article continues very limited, and the transactions during the fortnight have been very small. Common descriptions of Brown are almost unsaleable. Sales of Siam Sugar, ex *Kate Cleather*, have taken place at Tls. 4.50 per picul, and Canton Brown has realized Tls. 3.75 per picul. White is neglected.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BLACK PEPPER has been sold at Tls. 5.06 per picul, which shewed considerable decline. The demand has ceased.

SANDALWOOD—Is saleable at Tls. 3.02 to Tls. 3.06 per picul, and is in fair enquiry.

SAPANWOOD.—A Sale is reported of Manila kind at Tls. 15.05 per picul.

RICE—Is enquired for, and would find buyers at Tls. 1.02 to Tls. 1.03 per picul for Siam cargo.

STOCKS & SHARES.—In all probability the Chinese Government will succeed in raising the amount they require on Loan. With better management these loans might be negotiated at a lower rate of interest, and with greater facility than at present, considering the security offered, namely, the duties collected by the Foreign Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs. Shares in the Shanghai Gas Company have been sold at Tls. 60 each, and Shares in the General Hospital at 25 cents each.

LAND & HOUSES.—Some Chinese house property in Tientsin Road, was, a few days since, sold by Auction by Messrs. Maclean, Thorburn & Co.; a Lot measuring 5*m.* 5*f.* 3*l.* 1*h.*, for Tls. 7,400, and another measuring 7*m.* 5*f.* 1*l.* 1*h.*, for Tls. 11,600. The Property lately advertised as "*Fuh Ho*," a portion of which is unlet, and the remainder bringing in a rental of Tls. 3,470 per annum, was sold by Auction for Tls. 20,400. We cannot report any improvement in rentals either of Foreign or Native houses.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.3.5 to		2.4.5
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.7.5 ,,		2.8.2
9 to 9½ lbs.	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.7.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	..... ,,		.....
56 Reed	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.4.5
60 ,,	,,	2.5.0 ,,		2.6.0
64 ,,	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.6.0 ,,		5.0.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.0.0 ,,		4.2.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		5.0.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0 ,,		4.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.7.5 ,,		2.5.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.6.5 ,,		2.9.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.7.5 ,,		0.9.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.7.5 ,,		2.8.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.8.5 ,,		3.0.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.7.5 ,,		2.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.1.5 ,,		3.5.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	5.7.5 ,,		6.7.5
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.7.0 ,,		2.4.0
Blue	,,	1.8.0 ,,		2.0.0
Brown	,,	2.2.5 ,,		2.3.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.0.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.3 ,,		0.2.4½
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.3 ,,		0.2.4½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5 ,,		0.1.7
26 in.	,,	0.2.3½ ,,		0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	14.2.5 ,,		14.5.0
S S	,,	13.5.0 ,,		14.0.0
S S S	,,	12.5.0 ,,		13.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.3.0 ,,		7.4.0
Assorted	,,	6.8.0 ,,		7.2.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	13.0.0 ,,		13.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	5.5.0 ,,		10.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	5.0.0 ,,		5.2.5
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		4.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		4.8.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	₱ pl.	2.2.5 ,,		2.3.5
Nail Rod	,,	2.5.2 ,,		.....
Hoop	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.4.0
LEAD	₱ pl.	4.9.0 to		5.1.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.4.0 ,,		.....
STEEL	₱ tub	3.9.0 ,,		.....
FLINTS	₱ pl.	..... ,,		.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	..... ,,		.....
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.0.0 ,,		5.1.0
White	,,	8.5.0 ,,		9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0 ,,		3.0.0
Banjermussing	,,	4.3.0 ,,		4.7.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.8.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.2.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.0.2 ,,		3.0.6
Malabar	,,	12.0.0 ,,		13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.7.0 ,,		0.8.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	17.5.0 ,,		18.0.0
Malacca	,,	18.4.0 ,,		18.8.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	..... ,,		.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.2 ,,		1.0.3
good to finest white	,,	1.5.5 ,,		1.8.0
Saigon	,,	1.2.5 ,,		1.6 5
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0 ,,		1.4.0
good to fine	,,	1.5.0 ,,		2.1.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.0.0
Formosa	,,	2.7.0 ,,		3.2.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.6.0 ,,		3.8.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.7.0 ,,		3.9.0
Swatow	,,	2.9.0 ,,		3.5.0
Canton	,,	3.7.0 ,,		4.3.0
Manila	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.5.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,		5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0 ,,		6.5.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	14.0.0 ,,		15.00
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0 ,,		13.5.0
Sydney	,,	11.0.0 ,,		.....
Japan	,,	7.5.0 ,,		8.0.0

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have had an active business in Congous since the last mail left, some 30,000 chests having been settled. Prices may be quoted nearly two taels higher for fine, and one tael higher for medium Teas, but since the receipt of the Kiachta Telegrams quoting an active business in Congous at one shilling, there has been less demand, and the Market closes with a decidedly easier feeling. The stock has slightly decreased, arrivals from the river having fallen off owing to the panic among the Hankow teamen consequent on Mackellar & Co.'s failure, and we now hold not more than 50,000 chests. The bulk consists of common Oonahms such as the Tea quoted above as active at a shilling, for which Tls. 18 or 1s. 1½d. has been offered, teamen being firm for Tls. 19 or 1s. 2d.—the Stock in Hankow was about 40,000 chests at date of last advices. Business in Pingsueys has continued to a moderate extent, and prices since the departure of the steamer are rather lower, though still above the equivalent of last London rates. Of the fine Moyunes from Chinkiang, two chops have been settled at Tls. 30—all round, an extreme price considering the near approach of the new Teas, and of which an unusually plentiful crop is expected.

SILK:—Early in the fortnight but few transactions took place in this Market owing to the unfavorable Telegraphic advices received via Kiachta from England, quoting chop No. 3 Tsatlee 30s. 6d. per lb.—subsequently, however, as the Natives evinced a desire to accept much lower rates for their Silks, a large business took place, and the settlements are estimated at fully 1,400 Bales, chiefly common to medium Tsatlees and Taysaams, at prices which show a decline of fully Tls. 20 *a* 35 per picul on rates paid last mail. The Chinamen appear very anxious to realize their Stocks and are willing to submit to even lower rates to induce purchasers. Of the settlements made, fully 700 *a* 800 Bales are going forward on Native account, or joint account of Foreigners and Chinamen. The unsold Stock has increased to 7,000 Bales, only a small proportion of which are Chop Silks, the chief part being composed of Market and common descriptions.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business in Exchange for this mail was more limited than for the previous one. Owing to the unfavorable news received by the *Nanzing* from Tientsin, purchases of Silk ceased for a time and exchange dropped to 6.2½ for bank paper, and 6.3½ for private paper. To-day however, it is looking a little firmer, and Bank Bills are closing from 6.2⅞ to 6.3. Private paper 6.3¾ to 4.

A considerable business has been done in Rupees, at different rates. Closing rates are 306 for Calcutta, 307 for Bombay. Hongkong 28½ per cent 3 days sight. Money market tight. Interest at 15 per cent on good security. Dollars show a decline and are quoted 73.30.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 2½d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 3½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 3¾d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 8.00.	
	Documentary, 4 months' sight	fcs. 8.00.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 306 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 307 ,, ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		28 per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.30.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—76.15
COPPER CASH.—1,360 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 13, 1867.

IMPORTS.

Money has been excessively tight with the Japanese and business in imports has been in consequence almost entirely at a stand-still during the fortnight. The new season's crops of both Silk and Tea come forward so slowly that they afford no relief, and the state of the market is consequently most unsatisfactory. What sales have been made may be called forced and have been effected at a reduction and no demand can be said to exist for any description of goods. We lower our quotations slightly for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, for 16 to 24 Yarn, for Black Velvets, Lawns and Alpacas; almost the only articles in which business has been done. Sugar and Rice are lower, the former unsaleable.

The news of improvement in the Hongkong and Shanghai piece goods markets will of course affect ours when business is resumed, but this cannot be until Silk comes down more freely and money is more plentiful in the native town.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—				
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ bale	69.00 to		70.00
28 to 32	,,	71.00 ,,		72.00
38 to 42	,,	76.00 ,,		77.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	3.20 ,,		3.30
8.4 lbs.	,,	3.60 ,,		3.70
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	,,	3.70 ,,		3.75
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	4.00 ,,		4.10
64 to 66 ,,	,,	4.20 ,,		4.30
68 to 72 ,,	,,	4.40 ,,		4.80
T-CLOTHS—				
6.0 lbs.	,,	2.25 ,,		...
6.8 to 7.0 lbs.	,,	2.70 ,,		3.20
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	,,	3.40 ,,		3.60
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	,,	4.00 ,,		4.25
Dyed	,,	4.00 ,,		4.25
BROCADES—				
White	,,	4.00 ,,		4.25
Dyed	,,	4.00 ,,		4.25
VELVETS—				
Black	,,	10.00 ,,		10.75
Assorted	,,	8.50 ,,		9.50
CHINTZES	,,	2.50 ,,		2.75
HANDKERCHIEFS	₱ doz.	0.75 ,,		1.00
CAMLETS—				
S	₱ pc.	17.50 to		18.50
S S	,,	15.50 ,,		16.00
S S S	,,	14.50 ,,		15.50
B B B	,,	17.50 ,,		18.50
ORLEANS—				
Plain	,,	6.00 ,,		6.75
Figured	,,	6.50 ,,		7.00
LONG ELLS	,,	8.00 ,,		9.00
LASTINGS	,,	13.00 ,,		15.00
LUSTRES	,,	6.00 ,,		8.00
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.60 ,,		0.70
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	2.50 ,,		3.00
LEAD	,,	7.00 ,,		7.50
TIN	,,	21.00 ,,		22.00
TIN PLATES	,,	6.00 ,,		6.50
COTTON—				
Ningpo	,,	28.00 ,,		28.50
Shanghai	,,	27.50 ,,		28.00
Tientsin	,,	25.50 ,,		27.00
SUGAR, CANTON—				
White, No. 1	₱	8.50 ,,		9.00
No. 2	,,	8.00 ,,		8.50
Brown, No. 1	,,	5.50 ,,		6.00
RICE (Foreign)	,,	3.20 ,,		3.30
SAPAN WOOD	,,	1.50 ,,		2.00
RHUBARB	₱ box	7.00 ,,		...

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
SILK—				
Mybush and Sinshu: Best, offering	₱ pl.	820 to		...
Medium	,,	790 ,,		810
Inferior	,,	750 ,,		780
Koshu, best	,,	... ,,		...
medium	,,	725 ,,		...
inferior	,,	685 ,,		...
Ida, good, long hanks	,,	... ,,		...
inferior ,,	,,	... ,,		...
Oshu, best	,,	... ,,		...
medium	,,	... ,,		...
inferior	,,	... ,,		...
Sodai, best	,,	... ,,		...
medium	,,	... ,,		...
inferior	,,	... ,,		...
Atelgezen, best	,,	... ,,		...
medium	,,	... ,,		...
inferior	,,	... ,,		...
Hatchojee,	,,	... ,,		...
inferior	,,	... ,,		...
TEA—				
Fine to finest (nominal)	₱ pl.	... to		...
Good medium	,,	28.00 ,,		32.00
Medium	,,	22.00 ,,		26.00
Good common (nominal)	,,	... ,,		...
SEAWEED, fine cut green	,,	5.50 ,,		6.00
,, ,, brown	,,	3.90 ,,		4.25
Large uncut green	,,	3.00 ,,		3.40
,, brown	,,	1.60 ,,		2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	,,	14.00 ,,		12.50
,, 2	,,	11.00 ,,		11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	,,	13.00 ,,		14.50
MUSHROOMS	,,	45.00 ,,		48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	,,	14.00 ,,		...
GALL NUTS	,,	8.00 ,,		8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	,,	16.00 ,,		17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	,,	1.50 ,,		4.20
RAPE SEED	,,	3.90 ,,		4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	,,	8.90 ,,		10.00
CAMPHOR	,,	22.00 ,,		23 50

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6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	July 4	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 5	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	June 29	do	Russell and Co
... 5	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	July 3	do	Siemssen and Co
... 5	Aurora	Br bg	227	Lessing	Iloilo	June 15	Sugar	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 5	Western Chief	Br sh	750	Hill	Sydney	May 11	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 5	Pegasus	Br sh	525	Penrice	New York	Mar. 18	General	Frazar and Co
... 5	Evelyn Wood	Br baq	384	Wylie	Swatow	June 16	do	Frazar and Co
... 6	United Service	Br str	650	Stocks	Hongkong v. Ningpo	... 28	do	Glover and Co
... 6	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	July 5	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 6	Joachim Christian	Prus baq	427	Petersen	Swatow	June 27	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 6	Golden Fleece	Br baq	360	Simpson	Chefoo	... 28	Beancake	Master
... 6	Java	Prus baq	338	Andreson	Iloilo	... 24	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 6	Genkai	Br str	606	James	Newchwang	July 3	Beancake	Glover and Co
... 6	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 4	General	Glover and Co
... 7	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 7	Gipsey	Br baq	250	Thompson	Nagasaki	... 2	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 7	Meteor	Bre baq	640	Codscher	New York	Mar. 4	do	Frazar and Co
... 7	Amazone	Bre bg	218	Bellstedt	Newchwang	June 25	do	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 7	Fortuna	Br sh	656	Morley	Cardiff	July 6	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
... 8	Allendale	Br baq	449	Gray	Yokohama	June 11	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 8	Costa Rica	Am str	1902	Furbur	Hongkong	July 4	General	Russell and Co
... 8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 7	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	... 5	do	P. & O. Co
... 9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 8	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 9	Shaftesbury	Br str	553	Aitkins	Tientsin	... 5	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 9	Adeline	Br bg	320	Ramsey	Nagasaki	... 3	Coals	Glover and Co
... 9	Minca	Br str	306	Sutherland	Newchwang	... 6	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 7	do	Russell and Co
... 10	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin & Ports	... 2	Beancake	Russell and Co
... 10	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	... 6	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 10	Albuera	Br sh	774	Levack	Fuchau	... 6	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 10	Wadga	Rus str	114	Thomas	Hongkong	... 2	General	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 10	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Emperor	Br baq	370	Dudley	Fuchau	... 6	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 11	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	July 12	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow	... 11	do	Glover and Co
... 13	Titania	Br sh	870	Dens	Rio de Janeiro	May 11	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Hopseng	Siam baq	340	Stehr	Hongkong	July 4	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 13	The Colleen Bawn	Br baq	386	Allen	Swatow	... 4	Sugar	Frazar and Co
... 13	Rosella	Br baq	283	Emery	Swatow	... 3	do	Frazar and Co
... 13	Guiding Star	Br baq	415	Bishop	Hongkong	... 3	General	Frazar and Co
... 13	Stella	Br baq	265	Day	Nagasaki	... 6	Coals	J. Marshall and Co
... 13	Belvidera	Br bg	213	Morris	Yokohama	... 3	Teas	Borneo Company Limited
... 14	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 14	China	Prus str	684	Moller	Newchwang	... 9	Beancake	Siemssen and Co
... 14	Grenadier	Br baq	542	Miller	Keelung	... 8	Coals	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 14	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking	... 13		Chinese Government
... 14	Ocean Bride	Br baq	261	Milton	Newcastle	May 13	do	Frazar and Co
... 15	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	July 11	General	P. & O. Co
... 15	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 12	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 15	Francis	Fr baq	322	Parnet	Fuchau	... 10	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 15	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 16	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 12	do	AugustineHeard and Co
... 16	Johan Hinrich	Prus bg	216	Peterson	Amoy	... 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 16	Minnie	Br baq	407	B'ack	Nagasaki	... 8	Coals	Glover and Co
... 16	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 13	General	Trautmann and Co
... 16	Valetta	Am baq	380	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	... 8	do	Glover and Co
... 16	Caduceus	Br sh	1006	Irwin	Fuchau	... 5	Poles	Order
... 17	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 14	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Vulcan	Br str	135	Randall	Fuchau	... 14	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 17	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 18	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Newchwang	... 14	do	Glover and Co
... 18	Phasé	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... 14	do	Messageries Imperiales
... 18	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	... 14	do	P. & O. Co
... 18	Salacia	Br baq	450	Callaghan	Newcastle	May 24	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 18	Alma	Br baq	472	Martin		July 10	Sugar	Master

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
July 5	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 5	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 5	Fenella	Chi str	160	Newman	Ningpo	Ballast	Lane, Crawford and Co
... 5	Madura	Br baq	314	Mathews	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 5	Como	Br sh	1070	Drevar	Cape St. James	Ballast	Borneo Company Limited
... 6	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 6	Phasé	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	Re-exports	Messageries Imperiales
... 6	Duck	Br sch	140	Bisson	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 7	Anna Dorothea	Br sh	719	Flannery	Vancouver's Island	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 7	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 7	Coulnakyle	Br sh	627	Morrison	London	Teas	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 8	Feeyuen	Am str	229	Pitman	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Lane, Crawford and Co
... 8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Londerdale	Br sh	851	Moodie	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 9	Woodbine	Br baq	215	Day	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 9	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 10	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 10	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 10	Costa Rica	Am str	1917	Furbur	Nagasaki, &c.	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 10	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 10	Lennox Castle	Br sh	693	Brunton	London	Teas	W. R. Adamson and Co.
... 10	Kate Cleather	Br baq	372	Johnson	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Master
... 10	Mary Whitridge	Am sh	862	Cutler	London	Teas	Russell and Co
... 11	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 11	United Service	Br str	650	Stocks	H'kong & Canton		Glover and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
... 12	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports.		Russell and Co
... 12	Allendale	Br baq	449	Gray	Yokohama		Frazar and Co
... 12	Burnside	Am baq	464	Pendergrace	Keelung	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 12	Anita	Br baq	348	Aitkens	Chefoo.	Re-exports.	Wheelock & Meller

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DEPARTURES.—*Continued.*

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
July 12	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 12	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co.
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Trebolgan	Br sh	171	Lewis	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 13	Maravi	Br baq	439	Anderson	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 13	Malacca	Br str	1237	Toulin	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 14	Miaca	Br str	306	Sutherland	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 14	Erl King	Br str	1014	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 14	Prince of Satzuma	Fr bg	235	Iribarren	Chefoo	Ballast	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Peter Denny	Br sh	997	Adams	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 17	Joachim Christian	Prus baq	427	Petersen	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 17	Evelyn Wood	Br baq	384	Wylie	Newchwang	do	Frazar and Co
... 17	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 18	Amazone	Ham baq	379	Hay	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 18	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 19	Wolga	Rus str	114	Thomas	Nagasaki	do	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 19	Genkai	Br str	606	James	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Glover and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	July 15	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	23rd instant
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
9 p	Carthage	Mooney	Br str	580	May 9	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Early
2 p	China	Moller	Prus str	684	July 14	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
U W	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	July 4	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	20th instant
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
G W	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	July 15	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
7 p	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Mar 14		Chinese Government		
4 a	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			T. J. Falls		
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo			
S S N W	Moyune	G. Johnson	Am str	700	July 14	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
T J	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	July 16	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	21st instant
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	July 3	Nanking	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	July 17	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	21st instant
4 p	Shaftesbury	Aitkins	Br str	553	July 9	Tientsin	Wm. Brand and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
H W	Suwo Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	July 16	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	20th instant
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
7 p	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	July 17	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	21st instant
7 s	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
4 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	July 14	Nanking	Chinese Government		
	23 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 p	Adeline	Ramsey	Br bg	325	July 9	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 c	Albuera	Levack	Br sh	774	July 10	Fuchau	Gilman and Co		
1 p	Amazone	Bellstedt	Bre bg	218	July 7	Newchwang	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin	
3 c	Anglo Saxon	Davidson	Br sh	693	Apr 13	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 p	Aurora	Lessing	Br bg	227	July 6	Iloilo	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hakodadi	Early
1 p	Belle	Young	Br baq	267	July 4	Swatow	Bourjau, Huboner and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 18th inst
1 s	Belvidere	Morris	Br bg	213	July 18	Yokohama	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
1 c	Caducens	Irwin	Br sh	1006	July 16	Fuchau	Order		
1 s	Catherina	Molsen	Prus baq	250	July 3	Nagasaki	H. A. Holcomb	Nagasaki	Immediately
2 c	Chrysolite	McPherson	Br sh	471	June 28	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 18th inst
4 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br sh	874	June 25	Sunderland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
3 c	Dunmail	Thompson	Br sh	771	July 4	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 s	Elisa	Altuna	Spa baq	405	June 20	Manila	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Cld. 18th inst
2 p	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br sh	698	May 21	Deal	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 s	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370	July 11	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Swatow	22nd instant
1 c	Fort Regent	Hubert	Br sh	655	July 1	Keelung	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
9 c	Francis	Parnet	Fr baq	322	July 15	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Fortuna	Morley	Br sh	656	July 7	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		Ft or Ch
2 c	Fusiyama	Thompson	Br baq	556	July 2	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
8 p	Gipsey	Thompson	Br baq	250	July 7	Nagasaki	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	To-day
1 c	Golden Fleece	Simpson	Br baq	300	July 6	Chefoo	Master		
8 c	Grasmere	Stockman	Br baq	405	June 25	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 p	Grenadier	Miller	Br baq	542	July 14	Keelung	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 s	Guiding Star	Bishop	Br baq	415	July 13	Hongkong	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
4 c	Helen Nicholson	Halliday	Br sh	716	June 20	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
2 c	Hoang Ho	Carrington	Br sh	696	May 27	London	Butterfield & Swire	London	Early
1 c	Hopseng	Stehr	Siam baq	340	July 13	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co		
3 c	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Apr 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Java	Andreson	Prus baq	309	July 6	Iloilo	Frazar and Co	Newchwang	Cld. 18th inst
9 c	Johan Hinrich	Peterson	Prus bg	216	July 16	Amoy	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 c	Jubilee	Kerr	Br sh	760	June 8	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
2 c	Matador	Kimme	Bre sh	753	June 17	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Meteor	Codscher	Bre baq	640	July 7	New York	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Minnie	Black	Br baq	407	July 16	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
7 s	Ocean Bride	Milton	Br baq	261	July 14	Newcastle	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Pegasus	Penrice	Br sh	525	July 5	New York	Blain, Tate and Co	London	Early
1 p	Resolute	Holt	Br baq	634	June 25	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	Fuchau	Cld. 18th inst
1 s	Rosella	Emery	Br baq	283	July 13	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Sebastian Cabot	Steele	Br sh	900	June 19	Sydney	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	Sir W. Wallace	Taylor R.N.R.	Br sh	967	July 4	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
8 s	Sovereign of India	Scott	Br sh	778	June 13	Sydney	Russell and Co	London	Early
7 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	792	June 11	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
8 c	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 19	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		Ft or Ch
1 p	The Colleen Bawn	Allen	Br baq	386	July 13	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Titania	Deas	Br sh	870	July 13	Rio de Janeiro	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 s	Valetta	Cavanagh	Am baq	380	July 16	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
2 p	Vigil	Gilpen	Br sh	560	July 1	London	Blain, Tate and Co	Fuchau	To-day
1 s	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr baq	269	July 3	Ningpo	John M. Nixon, Jr.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Immediately
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Western Chief	Hill	Br sh	750	July 5	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Wild Deer	Gauswigh	Br sh	1016	June 23	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
	51 Vessels								

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